The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Probable Evacuation of Culpepper by the Rebels.

Contradictory Reports About Jackson.

He is Said to be at Chester Gap with Forty Thousand Men.

He is Also Said to be Between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Our Generals Ready for Him at Either Point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

A rebel brigade, which has for several days been reconnoitering our positions on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson this morning for Culpepper. Gen. PLEASANTON'S Cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson.

There are indications that the rebels are about evacuating Culpepper.

JACKSON is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force on his front which prevents his coming down on this side.

All is quiet here to-night.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 14.

A special correspondent to the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says it is believed there that JACKSON is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester and our scouts report that JACKSON passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. HILL followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been renewed during the past few days, and three of the First Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

Gen. SLOCUM, who commands at the Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force.

The rebel cavalry scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few sutlers' wagons, have accomplished nothing.

JACKSON MARCHING ON CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut. ROGERS, of the Staff of the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL, was captured to-day by Col. PRICE'S Cavalry while visiting his family near Leesburgh. He says JACKSON will be in Cumberland within twenty-four hours. Similar rumors of JACKSON'S movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Good Order—A Depot for Supplies at Warrenton—Stories of Contrabands—Cannonading in Front—The Recent Dash at Fredericksburgh, &c.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad is now in complete running order to the Rappahannock Station, ten miles from this place; also, the Warrenton road to the town of Warrenton, nine miles beyond this point to the right, and the headquarters of Gen. BURNSIDE. The first train of cars which have passed over the road between Manassas Junction and this point since the retreat of our troops came up to-day, the engine passing on to Warrenton without molestation or discovering any traces of rebel troops along the route. The rebels had repaired the road as far as Bristow, removing the old rails which they had previously bent up in order to throw our cars off, and introducing new ones, leaving but two bridges near Catlet Station to be repaired to render the road as perfect and substantial as ever. Commissary stores and forage will begin to be forwarded over the road to-morrow, and preparations are already being made for the establishment of an extensive depôt for military stores at this place. Col. WM. BLAISDELL, the brave and efficient commander of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, the crack regiment of Gen. HOOKER'S old Division, is Commandant of the Post, and under his vigilant eye no weak spot in the surrounding country will be left unguarded. The selection of this officer is an admirable one, and surrounds the place with an influence of security. The road is thoroughly guarded by Gen. SICKLES' Division the entire distance from Alexandria hither. From appearances, it is judged that but very few rebel troops have occupied the country between Warrenton and Alexandria since the evacuation of this place by our troops last August, and our old camping grounds seem to have been unvisited by them, while the few inhabitants remaining in this vicinity affirm that none but rebel scouts have been seen in the neighborhood. Our troops, although marching hither in the midst of the late severe snow-storm, were in the most cheerful spirits, and experienced but very slight ill effects.

Nov. 11.—This morning two contrabands from Orange Court-House have just been conducted into camp by our pickets. They left that place mounted upon a couple of secesh steeds of a sorry type, last Wednesday morning, and have been ever since making their way in this direction. They were dressed in secesh uniforms of cavalry pattern. They report that TOOMBS' and ANDERSON'S brigades were there, arriving at Gordonsville the Sunday previous from Winchester, by way of Staunton. One of them was the Adjutant's servant of the First Georgia Regiment, regulars. They were both owned in the lower part of this county. They report that *old* Gen. LEE, Commander-in-Chief, as they call him, has gone to Richmond. They saw him get on the cars a week ago yesterday, at Gordonsville. The idea in circulation in our papers that we were to bag the forces of LEE at Winchester, when they were in reality far up the valley of the Shenandoah, more than a week ago, seems now a little strange.

These contrabands crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, twenty miles below Rappahannock Station. They saw and heard nothing of the rebels this side of Ellis' Ford, and the rebel pickets, which until within a few days have been posted between that point and Rappahannock Station, have been withdrawn, and that in consequence of the appearance of our forces in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs.

Yesterday a small party of cavalry went on a reconnoissance in the direction of Rappahannock Station, and met, three miles this side of the Station, with our pickets from the two regiments now at that place, the one a cavalry and the other infantry, Gen. BOYD having taken possession of that post on Sunday. A telegraph operator went forward from this place yesterday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock P. M. telegraphed that the enemy's camp fires were abundant across the Rappahannock and to the right, and apprehended that BOYD'S force would be shelled before morning. This morning heavy cannonading is heard in that direction, nine miles distant. It is now quite apparent that the entire country this side the Rappahannock is clear of rebels, unless a few guerrillas still remain secreted in the woods.

Last Friday, Col. LLOYD, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, left this place with a reconnoitering force of eighty men—forty of his own with an equal number of Indiana Cavalry—to ascertain the position of things at Fredericksburgh, 45 miles distant. Nothing of special interest occurred until reaching the Rappahannock at Falmouth, a short distance this side of Portsmouth. There they found a small picket force, who mistook them for friends, as their blue overcoats were nothing different from many of those worn by the rebels. These pickets, in their innocence, even ferried some of them across the river in their scows before they were fully aware of their mistake. Others of the force, in the meantime, crossed a ford a short distance above. The Colonel posted half his men on the north bank of the river. Arriving at Fredericksburgh he found about 150 of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry scattered about the city in various directions, some at their breakfast, their horses in one place and they in another. The balance of the regiment was doing picket duty between that city and Richmond, and up the north bank of the Rappahannock, being relieved every three days.

The Colonel first charged entirely through the city with his small force of forty men, and then back and forth through the streets in all directions, wherever he could see a few of the enemy assembling, crying out "Bring up the artillery," and striking terror and dismay among both troops and inhabitants, and scattering them in all directions. The surprise was perfect and eminently successful. It appears from the statement of one of the prisoners taken, that the rebels had often raised the cry of "The Yankees are coming!" in order to see how quickly their forces could be assembled, and now they regarded the alarm as a repetition of former outcries, and did not believe in the fact until the "Yankees" were really among them. At one time, our little force of forty had sixty of the enemy disarmed and under his control, but in the general *melée* some of them broke and ran. He succeeded, however, in capturing twenty-nine of them and twenty horses, which he brought off, together with two cart-loads of secesh army-cloth, which, at the time, happened to be passing through the streets. Some of this cloth, after getting well clear of the city, (he was not followed by the army,) he had cut up and given to the rebels for blankets, and the balance he distributed among his brave boys who had so gallantly charged upon the enemy. He had rushed by the barracks on entering the city, and by the time he had sufficiently scoured the town, quite a force of the enemy was drawn up at that point to prevent his egress. But the Colonel, as wise as brave, bore off in another direction with his captives and booty, and safely crossed a ford further up. They arrived at this place about 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Among the prisoners I noticed one sixty-two years old, a hale and hearty-looking fellow, a substitute, he said, in place of his youngest son, some twenty years old, and sick. He gloried that he had still two sons in the rebel service. There appeared to be more fight in him than in all the rest. He, too, was provided with a blanket from the secesh government cloth before referred to, and which he said was selling in Fredericksburgh at $13 per yard. It is composed of cotton two parts to one part wool, and is very shoddy stuff.

This Fifteenth Virginia Regiment has been in service only one month, and six companies of it were raised in this (Fauquier) county. We had one man killed and two wounded. A flag of truce was subsequently sent back after them. The exact loss of the enemy is not known, but the prisoners acknowledge that several of their men were killed.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through here at noon to-day, *en route* for Washington, and was received with the customary military honors. ARGUS.

Arrival of Gen. Hooker—Retiring of Gen. Porter, and his Address—Confidence and Good Feeling Increasing in the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

The chief event of interest to-day is the arrival of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, who takes command of the Fifth Army Corps, just vacated by the recall of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. No man, next to Gen. BURNSIDE himself, carries with him more truly the heart of the army, or inspires more genuine enthusiasm. There is everywhere a manifestation of sincere pleasure at his recovery and return to the army. No event, under the circumstances, could more effectually reassure and encourage the troops.

Gen. PORTER'S address to his command, in taking leave, is sent herewith. It deals mostly with matters personal to the staff, and recites the achievements of the past. Like the leave-taking of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the country will hardly fail to notice in it the absence of all mention of the successor in command. The last paragraph is the best, and is *timely*. A similar exhortation to duty and patriotism would not have been amiss in the address of the retiring chief of the army, where there has been so much of open and mutinous opposition to the orders of the President. The malcontents having mostly retired, however, affairs are becoming more quiet, and the prediction, uttered by various men wearing the insignia of office, that "the country had gone to the d—l," "that the soldiers would revolt," etc., are happily proving fallacious. Confidence and good feeling are fast increasing. Under the new leadership the country may look with confidence for new energy to be infused into the conduct of affairs.

The railroad is in good running order, and the necessary supplies are fast coming forward. E. S.

The Visit of Gens. Halleck and Meigs—Work the Order of the Day—The Prince de Joinville Corrected—A Reconnoissance, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK and United States Quartermaster MEIGS came up from Washington by special train yesterday afternoon, and held an interview with Gen. BURNSIDE at the Warren Green Hotel. They have returned again. What the nature of their business was may be surmised, but the particular topics discussed during the conference remain a secret. Twenty Generals of the army, including two or three Major-Generals, called at headquarters yesterday. A large amount of pomp, circumstance and state, which attended upon the old *régime* have disappeared, and officers of the various Staffs seem to find plenty of employment for their spare time. Novel reading, political discussions, "Euchre" and long tugs at favorite meerchaums will be exchanged for more *active* and *useful* employments. So mote it be. The country's time is precious.

The Prince de Joinville, who, I observe, has taken to the business of a reporter, does an act of injustice, and misstates fact, in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the Fifth New-York Zouaves. Every one at all familiar with the early history of the volunteer regiments formed in New-York, remembers that Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) DURYEE organized that regiment and placed it in the field—one of the best, if not the most perfect, organizations which New-York sent to the war. Lieut.-Col. WARREN had nothing to do with the regiment, I learn, until it arrived at Fortress Monroe. The Prince, of course, will stand corrected on this little matter of history, which is only an act of justice to one of the best soldiers of the Union army. I am informed there are now over seven hundred officers, from Major-Generals down to Lieutenants, in the Union army, who have come from the National Guard of New-York—Gen. DURYEE'S old and favorite regiment.

A reconnoissance around the flank and rear of the army has just been made by Col. DEVEN, commanding the Sixth New-York Cavalry, with four officers of his regiment attached to headquarters. The object was to ascertain if any force of the enemy had got possession of points in that vicinity. He marched from Orleans to Barbour's Cross-roads, where he established his headquarters, and sent scouts to the neighborhood of Chester Gap and Markham, near Manassas Gap, and on the several roads leading toward the ridge. He returned at daylight, without finding any trace of the enemy. A party sent, at daylight, to Sandy Hook, ascertained that six hundred rebel cavalry had entered that place the day previous. Part of the command then proceeded to Markham, where they found a surgeon and twenty men of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who had been paroled the day before by an officer of the Second Virginia Cavalry. They drove the rebel pickets from the town and captured one of the Seventh Virginia, and then proceeded through Piedmont and Rectortown to Salem. The rest of the command advanced by the cross roads from Barbours to Salem, meeting none but straggling guerrillas, who fled at their approach. The party returned to Warrenton *via* Rappahannock Mountain. The reconnoissance demonstrated that there *was* but two regiments of rebel cavalry on this side of the ridge to the north and east of Chester Gap, and no infantry or artillery. Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet. E. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON, DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

THE TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

Advices from the TIMES' correspondents at Warrenton give encouraging accounts of the condition and temper of the army. One General officer, however, noted for intemperate habits, brilliant oratorial powers, lack of military qualities, and devotion to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has used insulting language to Gen. BURNSIDE, for which he has as yet not been punished.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS IN FRONT.

Gov. WASHBURNE returned this evening from a visit to the Maine regiments in front, and reports the best state of feeling, and great confidence in Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Senator WILSON goes to Warrenton to-morrow, to visit the Massachusetts troops and ascertain their condition and wants.

RUMORS ABOUT JACKSON.

Deserters from the rebels report JACKSON to be marching with seventy-five thousand men on Cumberland. The report is discredited here, especially as regards his force. He is undoubtedly in the Shenandoah Valley or further west, while LEE is believed to have his headquarters at Culpepper.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A volumnious report of the diplomatic correspondence arising out of the rebellion, by Secretary SEWARD, will be presented to Congress on the opening of the session.

OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation of the act of Congress, been returning fugitive slaves from within our lines to loyal as well as rebel masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of alleged transactions to be made to the War Department, in order that officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT arrived to-day, and has taken rooms at No. 283 E-street.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of Judge USHER, present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that he will succeed to the Department upon the resignation of its present head. It is even asserted that the President has promised to appoint him in case of a vacancy.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS POSTPONED.

In consequence of the difficulty in finding proper officers unemployed to constitute the Military Commissions to investigate the charges against Gen. BUELL, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, and other prominent commanders, accused of grave misdemeanors, it is understood that these trials are for the present postponed. This news, if true, will be received by the country with feelings the opposite of satisfaction. The public good, no less than justice, demands that these promised investigations be made.

EXEMPTION RIGHTS ON ROCK ISLAND.

A number of squatters, having recently made application to the General Land Office to be allowed preemption rights of settlement on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, the Secretary of the Interior referred to the Attorney-General the question whether the island was a part of the public lands, subject to the preëmption laws. The Attorney-General has responded in an elaborate opinion, in which he holds that Rock Island, having been reserved out of the public lands by the Executive for military purposes, under the authority of the act of 1809, is not subject to preëmption or sale under the General Land Laws of the United States, and that the alleged relinquishment of the reservation by the War Department in 1848 was without authority, and, therefore, did not operate to restore the island to the mass of the public lands—the power to relinquish a military reservation belonging not to the Executive, but to Congress. Besides the importance in asserting the rights of the Government to an island so valuable for military purposes, this opinion contains an interesting discussion of the limitations of Executive power.

THE STORIES OF DISAFFECTION.

The statements sent from this city lately to a New-York journal and published in regard to disaffection in the Army of the Potomac, have been regarded as so incendiary as to cause serious danger of the arrest of the parties responsible for their appearance. They impeach alike the loyalty of the army and the characters of the Generals to whom their authors profess to be friendly.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAUGHT.

The *Freeborn*, which arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, brought up six men captured while attempting to convey goods across the river into Virginia. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

The general Staff of the Department of the South (Tenth Army Corps) will consist of the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. CHAS. E. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Maj. Edward W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Israel R. Sealey, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. Thompson, Dépôt Commissary.
Maj. Gideon Scull, Judge-Advocate.
Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, Medical-Director.
Lieut. Horace Porter, Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. Jackson, Chief of Artillery.
Maj. Edward W. Wright, Senior Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. S. W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Arthur M. Kennie, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Volney Hickox, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Dole, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Chas. H. Hay, Aid-de-Camp.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER NABBED.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal General of the Eleventh Army Corps, sent in yesterday from Gainesville a man named PATRICK KNOX, residing near Bull Run Railroad bridge. He is charged with being one of the party who lately placed obstructions upon the railroad near that point, causing the train to be thrown off the track and its capture by the rebels. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison, along with two prisoners of war, who were sent in from the same place.

GUARDING THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Gen. POPE has established a regiment of mounted men upon the plains, especially such portions as have been reported to be infested with hostile Indian bands, and hereafter there can be no doubt about the safety of the route between the river and California.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN QUESTION.

Great excitement exists in Minnesota, according to official accounts received here, in consequence of the determination of the President not to inflict capital punishment on the guilty Indians there, except in the cases of the ringleaders. The exasperation of the people, smarting under the effect of the late outrages, is very great; and it is not impossible that serious difficulties may yet result from this cause.

FRAUDS IN TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

A Committee of Investigation is expected to be appointed immediately on the reassembling of Congress, in consequence of allegations of gross frauds perpetraied in the manufacture of Treasury Notes and Postal Currency bills.

THE CITY DEFENCES.

A tour of visitation was made to-day by Gen. HUNTER of the defences of the city east of the Potomac.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

All the rebel prisoners now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, including a hundred and thirty brought in to-day, will be sent to Aiken's Landing to be exchanged.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP AGAIN.

Distressing reports of the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, again begin to reach us. It is said to be in horrible condition—the sick lying in tents on the ground, without even straw for beds or blankets for covering. Convalescents are sent here immediately on being discharged from the hospitals, and their circumstances are such as directly to invite relapse and a speedy return.

GEN. GORMAN.

Gen. GORMAN has not been relieved of his command, but is here on leave of absence.

HOSPITAL DELIVERY.

Five hundred patients were sent from hospitals here Wednesday, to Philadelphia.

GEN. GROVER.

This officer has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and will be ordered South.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Several hundred contrabands arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe. They were sent to "Camp Contraband," where they will be provided for until places can be found for them.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon LAMB, Medical Purveyor here, is relieved, and Medical Storekeeper HENRY JOHNSON detailed as Acting Purveyor.

The resignation of Surgeon JAMES KING, United States Volunteers, is permitted, in order to enable him to accept the appointment of Surgeon-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Surgeon E. PHELPS, United States Volunteers, has been detailed for duty at Brattleboro, Vt., to examine drafted militia.

Surgeon J. V. Z. BLANEY, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Gen. VIELE, at Norfolk, Va.

GOODS FOR THE INDIANS.

Proposals for $200,000 worth of goods for supplying the Indians under treaty regulations, will be advertised for in a few days by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Much curiosity is manifested to ascertain the purport of the recent interviews between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD. The desire is not at present likely to be gratified. But enough is known to warrant the statement that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European Power, even indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of Southern independence.

THE ATTACK ON IMBODEN'S CAMP.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army in this city:

CINCINNATI, Headquarters, Nov. 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. KELLY on the 10th inst. attacked Col. IMBODEN'S camp, eighteen miles south of Moorefield, Hardy County, Va., routed him completely, killing and wounding many and capturing his camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, &c. The rebels were entirely dispersed, and fled to the mountains.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General Commanding.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRONT.

This morning one hundred and thirty-six rebel prisoners were brought to this city under the charge of Capt. W. F. GARRETT, and the two companies of the Second District of Columbia Regiment, recently reported captured. These prisoners have all been taken within the past few days in and about Warrenton. Included in the number are one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Surgeons, two Captains, and three Second Lieutenants. They were all escorted to the Provost-Marshal's office, with the view of effecting their immediate exchange.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM IOWA.

Iowa is the first State to send to the General Land Office official notice, which was received yesterday, of her acceptance of the proportion of the lands appropriated, during the late session of Congress, for the benefit of all the States in the formation of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

The Post-office Department, to-day, awarded the contracts for carrying the following named mails east of the Cascade Mountains to St. Louis: A. MULLAN, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, viz.: Routes from Walla Walla to Colville; from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Valley, and from Walla Walla, *via* Lewiston, to Pierce City, and Florence and Elk Cities. The amount allowed for these services is $24,600. The routes pass through rich and extensive gold mining regions. It is estimated that 30,000 miners are now at work in the gold districts in Washington Territory, east of the Cascade Range, and they will be accommodated in mail facilities by the contract.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty. Where the policy is conditioned, that assured is to pay a certain sum annually or at other stated period, receipts for such payment are not subject to stamp duty. If the policy has expired by limitation or by non-fulfilment of the conditions of the assured, the renewal or revival of the policy, in whatever form made, will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements, by which the terms of a policy are waived or changed, in any respect, are subject to stamp as agreements.

TO REPORT TO GEN. BANKS.

Gens. AUGUR and GROVER are relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money in the cases of captured vessels by the navy, is paid by the Navy Agent at Washington as soon as the prize list relating to any vessel is prepared, and the money ready for distribution. Due notice will be given by the Navy Agent in the newspapers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon it their initials, with the date, in lieu of writing upon them, as heretofore.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster FAIRFIELD has been ordered to the steam gunboat *Pawnee*.

Acting-Master ISAAC D. SEYBURN has been detached from the *Weehawken* and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Galena*.

Acting-Master BENJAMIN W. LORING has been detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Weehawken*.

A COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit "ones" on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, are in circulation here.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY.

Applications for the entry of goods unaccompanied by a consular certificate must be made to collectors, and not to the Treasury Department direct. Importers, by pursuing this course, will save several days' delay.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Files of Charleston papers from the 31st ult. to the 4th inst., inclusive, have been received. They contain nothing of special interest.

HOWELL COBB, with his Brigade, had been ordered to report to BEAUREGARD at Charleston.

A sale of 46 negroes, principally women and children, averaged $508 each.

Complaints are made of attempts under cover of authority, to rob free negroes of their blankets and carpets.

The *Mercury* says the South should not encourage their expectation as to recognition.

The *Courier* discusses the evils of peace, remarking, in conclusion: "If we permit them to impose upon us again with their false professions, the Yankees will do us infinitely greater injury, after the war has terminated, than they can do us while the conflict is going on."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Two of Gen. McClellan's Staff Officers Taken to Washington.

OTHER ARRESTS PROBABLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut.-Colonels A. P. COLBURN and J. C. DUANE, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, were sent to Washington this morning, under arrest.

It is said that the orders were received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons named repaired at once to Washington to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A report prevails here that other members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff are to be put under arrest.

The charges against them are unknown.

A large number of the citizens of Trenton and others are paying their respects, this morning, to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The State-street House is thronged with persons anxious to greet him, despite his wish to remain perfectly quiet.

A deputation is on its way from Philadelphia to pay him their respects.

From Toronto.

BURNING OF THE ROSSIN HOUSE—A NUMBER OF LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 14.

The Rossin House, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with all the stores and shops in the building.

A number of lives are supposed to be lost, including a man named GRAHAM, and one or two soldiers who were assisting in removing the furniture.

The guests were all saved.

The loss is very heavy.

The hotel is insured for $80,000.

COMPLIMENTARY OVATION TO GEN. BANKS.—Numerous citizens and friends of Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS and lady having expressed a desire to testify to him their high appreciation of his services in the cause of our country, in the councils of the nation, as well as in the field, the General was requested to name a day when they could do so without detriment to his public duties. Gen. BANKS was pleased to name Wednesday next, and a meeting will be held at the Astor House this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when a Committee will be formed to carry out in an appropriate manner the arrangements for a grand reception. The gentlemen most active in this complimentary movement are our most distinguished literary, judicial and military citizens, and they cordially invite all persons wishing to do honor to our distinguished Statesman-General to meet with them this afternoon. GRAFULA'S full Band has been engaged for the occasion, and the reception will take place in the large dining hall of the Astor, which will be tastefully and appropriately ornamented for the occasion. It will afford an opportunity for the many hundreds of our citizens, with their wives, to pay their respects to the General and his estimable lady prior to his leaving for more inhospitable shores, where his reception may probably be of a warm, but not of a cordial nature.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Indications of English Sentiment on the American Question.

THE CONDITION OF GARIBALDI.

Resolution of the Great Powers Not to Interfere in Greece.

COTTON GOING UP AGAIN.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MCKENZIE, from Liverpool at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d instant, arrived at this port at half past four o'clock last night. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Europa* has seventy-two passengers, and £1,000 in specie.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and at Liverpool at ten minutes to ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant.

The ship *Jupiter*, from New-York for Antwerp, reports that she was spoken by an iron Confederate privateer steamer off Sable Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers have very little to say on American affairs.

The London *Times* draws attention to the immense increase of the American navy, and says that nobody can refuse the Federals the credit of resolution and constancy in spite of their defeats and discouragements in fighting out the game which they are engaged in—a game which everybody sees must be a losing one. It then dissects the naval efforts which have been made, and says that, upon the whole, the new Federal navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons for example. The Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter the fleet of the enemy, but to take, on the instant, and keep possession of an uncontested sea. They required gunboats for the navigation of the rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with their army. These necessities of position they not only discerned but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result certainly does them credit, as it has, indeed, done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations have expended upon their navies a large amount of superfluous pains. We can do in twelve months not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much, by pressing into the service every species of craft, and setting every building yard to work without stint or scrutiny. We could very soon multiply, by a considerable figure, the number of ships we have in commission, and their quality would remain much the same as they are at present.

Prof. CAIRNES had been lecturing at Dublin on the present American Revolution. He holds that the success of the North means if not immediate emancipation, at least the immediate arrest and ultimate extinction of Slavery, while the success of the South means the establishment of Slavery on a broader and firmer basis.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present. Earl CARLISLE was present and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He deeply deplored the civil war raging in America, and indorsed the neutrality of the British Government.

The celebrated Debating Club of the Cambridge University, "The Union," had been engaged for two evenings in discussing the American question. The question put was in effect as follows: "That the cause of the North is the cause of human progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote one hundred and seventeen to thirty-three. It was noticed that the eldest son of Earl RUSSELL spoke against the proposition.

Mr. BENTINCK, M. P., in a speech at a public banquet, had denounced American democracy, and the Northern States as its exponent.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the City of London Garibaldi Committee, had stated that the only means he could properly use to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome consisted in making friendly representations to the Government of the French Empire. He added that such representations had not been wanting on the part of the British Government, and that similar representations should be made whenever it might seem necessary or expedient to make them.

The Duke of Newcastle was suffering from rather an alarming attack of bronchitis.

The Great Exhibition was to close the day the *Europa* left Liverpool. There was to be no formal ceremony on the occasion, but the great chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society would sing the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." On the last shilling day, the receipts fell a little short of £7,000. The total number of visitors who have visited this Exhibition, exceeds slightly the number of those who visited the Exhibition of 1851—being over six millions. It is reported that the guarantors will have to defray but a very trifling deficiency.

The Queen commenced holding a Privy Council on the 1st inst.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that no Novel will be bestowed upon the Prince of Wales on his attaining his majority.

FRANCE.

La France believes that Chevalier DARUSMA has expressed to DROUYN DE L'HUYS the regrets felt by the Turin Cabinet at the circular of Gen. DURANDO having been addressed to France, and that the explanation was well received by the French Government. It is asserted that France will formally reply to the circular.

The Paris Bourse closed firm with an advancing tendency on the 31st of October. The Rentes were quoted at 70f. 90c.

ITALY.

At a consultation at Spezzia touching the wound of GARIBALDI, seventeen surgeons were present. An examination of the wound was made with the finger and probe, which caused much suffering to the patient, who bore it resolutely. The surgeons found it impossible to find the ball, but came to the opinion that it was still in the wound. A repetition of the examination will be requisite to establish the position of the projectile, and to allow of its extraction, if possible, without serious injury. The general state of GARIBALDI'S health is satisfactory, and it is

believed that no important surgical operation will be required.

SPAIN.

The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for the 1st of December.

The Marquis of Douro is the Government candidate for the Presidency of the Senate.

RUSSIA.

The Government has discovered a central revolutionary committee at Warsaw, under the Presidency of Gen. MIERROSLAWSKI. The principal aim of the committee appeared to be to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

GREECE.

Elections in Greece were fixed for the 10th of November.

La France says an understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for Europe, and that each Power wishes to respect the Treaty of 1856.

La Presse says that the departure of the French fleet for Greece has been delayed by reason of the new understanding come to by the three great Powers, who have resolved to apply the principle of non-intervention to Greece.

The Provisional Government of Greece, formed under the Presidency of Senator BULGARIS and other members of it, have given assurances to the representatives of the three great Powers that the revolution ill be confined to Greece.

CHINA.

The British Minister in China formally reports the stoppage of tea by the Chinese authorities, until the increased transit duty should be paid to release the teas so detained.

A gun-boat was sent to Tan-Kan, which seized all the mandarian and war junks, and the Custom-house officials, releasing at the same time all the teas detained.

A dispatch of Earl RUSSELL's approves of the measures taken.

BRAZIL.

Additional advices by the Brazil mail contain the announcement of the death of Senor LOPES, President of Paraguay. His son, FRANCISCO LOPES, provisionally fills the vacancy caused by his father's death.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LISBON, Monday, Oct. 27.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived here on the 25th inst. from the Azores.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The Paris Bourse was closed on the 1st inst.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The *Globe* says that the English Cabinet will probably give shortly expression to its views concerning the proceedings of the *Alabama*.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1.

COTTON.—The regular weekly report was forwarded by the *Nova Scotian*, (intercepted off Cape Race.)

The Manchester Market is heavy, and prices still declining.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD & Co., report: Flour quiet, but steady; Wheat dull and 1d. @2d. lower; Red Western, 9s. @10s. 1d.; Red Southern, 10s. @10s. 4d.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @11s. 3d.; White Southern, 11s. @12s. 3d. Corn easier; Mixed, 29s. 3d. @29s. 9d. White, 30s. 6d. @32s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report: Beef quiet but steady. Pork inactive and nominal. Bacon still declining, and 6d. @1s. lower. Lard firmer and 1s. higher. Tallow very dull and 6d. @1s. lower; quoted 44s. @47s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet but steady; Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Rosin firmer; Common, 27s. 6d. @28s. Spirits Turpentine flat and nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet but steady. Coal Oil firm at 2½. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 41s. 6d. @42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

BARING'S *Circular* reports BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. IRON firm. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA firmer; Common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE steady and unchanged. RICE inactive and drooping TALLOW dull at 47s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 125s. RESIN inactive, at 28s. for Common. LINSEED heavy and 1s. lower. LINSEED CAKES tending to advance. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 41s. @41s. 3d.

GROVER & TODD report BEEF inactive. PORK quiet. LARD quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING'S Circular reports the market for American Securities very dull, but Railway Stocks and Bonds are firm. It quotes Erie shares 37½@38¾; Illinois Centrals, 44½@43¾ discount; U. S. Fives, 63@65; Massachusetts Fives, 89; Maryland Fives, 70; Pennsylvania Fives, stock, 65@67; do. bonds, 70.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93½@93¾ for money.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 31st of October were firmer, having recovered from the depressing effect of the unexpected large advance of one per cent. in the Bank's minimum rate of discount. There are rumors of a new loan amounting to £2,000,000 being asked for by the Ottoman Government. The demand for discount is rather lighter.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1—Evening.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales. The market closed buoyant and prices have advanced 2d. for American over the late depressed quotations, and ¾d. @1d. for Surats. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The Stock Exchange has been closed to-day in consequence of the usual half-yearly balance of accounts at the bank.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Market nominal. Stock 45,000 bales.

The Iron-Clads at Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has the following particulars regarding the new iron gunboats of the *Monitor* pattern which are building near that city:

"They will have a length of one hundred and seventy-two feet, with fifty feet breadth of beam, and seven feet depth of hold. In appearance, when finished, they will differ materially from any war vessel afloat. After looking at the plans, as drawn by Mr. GENGAMBRE we should say that were one of our large coal barges made quite sharp at the bow, and then covered with a flush deck, through which we will suppose the usual *Monitor* turret protruding, it would not be a bad representation of what these battleships will be when completed. The sides will not be so perpendicular as those of a barge, and the depth of hold will, of course, be greater; but in other respects the illustration will be found a good one, sufficiently good, at least, to enable the reader to form a tolerably fair idea of what they will look like when ready for service.

"Though the first blow upon them was struck in August last, so tedious has been the process of their construction that but for their iron bows, pointing high into the air, you would find some difficulty in determining what the immense iron surfaces which greet your vision as you enter the yard, are intended for. The bottom of each will be entirely flat, the hull rising out of the water and becoming quite sharp as it nears the bow. The hull is being made of boiler iron, rivetted to beams bolted and rivetted together in the strongest manner. There are over one hundred men employed on these batteries now, and the rivetting, planing, punching and hammering, kept up from early morn till night, seem enough to deafen the neighborhood. Compared with the noise here, the din of a dozen boiler yards sinks into insignificance; yet no one seems to mind it, and everything works as smoothly and with as little interruption as though the strictest silence prevailed.

"Thus far the bottoms have occupied the principal attention of the workmen. They are firmly braced, so that it will be next to impossible to strain them. The ribs to receive the sheeting for the sides are now being bent, and as soon as they have been got in place the work will go rapidly forward. It was first intended to make them of T iron, but it was found impossible to bring it to the proper shape, and angle iron had to be substituted. It is the intention to plate the hull with 4-inch iron, we believe, two feet below the water-line. The deck is to be of wood, covered with iron, and will, to a certain extent, be bomb-proof. The turret will also be of iron, six inches thick, with the pilothouse on the top, and carefully protected. Each boat will be propelled by four engines, will carry two of the heaviest guns, and, when loaded and ready for action, will not draw more than five feet of water.

"The contractors are Messrs. TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & Co., but the work is being done under the superintendence of Mr. EASLEY, who has the reputation of being thoroughly familiar with his business. It is the intention to have them ready for service by the 1st of February; but, looking at matters as they now stand, we doubt the ability of the contractors to finish them so soon. The turrets are being made at TOMLINSON & Co.'s shop, on the wharf, and are well advanced toward completion; but we understand that as yet the first plate for mailing the vessels has not been rolled. This does not look as though they were to be finished by February; but the contractors are men of energy, and when they put on steam they are capable of making great headway.

"These boats, as is evident from their build, are intended wholly for river service. In connection with this article we may state that the contract for a third *Monitor* has been given out here, and arrangements for her construction are now in progress. She will be 200 feet in length by 60 feet breadth of beam, with 11 feet depth of hold, and will be far more powerful than either of those above noticed. We may refer to her again.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack Upon the City by Morgan—Gen. Negley Repulses the Rebels—Gov. Johnson Argues with a Rebel Prisoner—Extracts from Morgan's Vidette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The long-threatened attack upon this city was attempted this morning. At about 2 o'clock our pickets on the Gallatin, Murfreesboro and Franklin pikes were driven in by a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery, estimated at from six to twelve hundred. For some weeks the disloyal citizens of this isolated city have predicted its capture, and have even gone so far as to name the day on which its occupation by the Confederates would take place. The rebel cavalry first attempted to fire the recently-completed railroad bridge which spans the Cumberland, but were foiled in this by the regiment stationed on the opposite bank of the river, the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. SMITH, who soon formed in line of battle, and, after some sharp firing on both sides, the rebels retreated, first burning a small building on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in Edgefield, used formerly as a dépôt.

About daybreak another attack was made upon our pickets, on the Franklin and Murfreesboro pikes, by cavalry and artillery, under command of the rebel Gen. MORGAN and Col. STARNS. Our forces, consisting of the Fourteenth Michigan, Sixty-ninth Ohio and the First Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Col. STOKES and HOTALING's and MARSHAL's batteries, went out on the Franklin Turnpike and the batteries opened upon the rebels, who replied with solid shot from their guns, retreating as they fired to the woods between the pikes. Gen. NEGLEY ordered the infantry and a battery to pursue them, when they fled in confusion, a portion taking a cross road through OVERTON's farm, and the balance kept on the pike and were chased by Col. STOKES' cavalry to Brentwood, 9 miles from the city. At this place several of the rebels were killed and a number captured—also a drove of cattle collected by the rebels. Further pursuit was deemed useless, and our troops prepared to return, and had come back two miles when the pickets announced that the rebels were in considerable force on a cross road about one mile in advance. Our artillery then went forward and quickly silenced them. During this time a whirlwind of dust had arisen, and at times entirely obscured the view of each other's position. The rebel cavalry, taking advantage of this fact, made a desperate charge upon a spot where they supposed STOKES' Cavalry to be, but as STOKES had changed his position, they rode upon an ambuscade of a part of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Michigan infantry, who, with a well directed fire, which killed and wounded a number, soon put them to flight. Subsequently the rebels endeavored to bring their artillery to bear upon our men, but were repulsed and driven back in every instance.

On the Murfreesboro pike the First Brigade of PALMER's Division, under command of Col. ROBERTS, were skirmishing with the enemy's right, and steadily forcing them back, aided by the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, who successfully shelled them from every position they occupied.

Occasionally the thunder of one of the Rodman guns mounted on Fort Negley, would be heard, and as often the rebels would return the compliment, their shots always, however, falling short. Several shells were thrown by the rebels into the yard of JOHN TRIMBLE, Esq., one passing through his smoke-house, and others demolishing several trees, etc. Our loss is reported as one killed, ten wounded—two severely—and three missing. The rebel loss, as far as ascertained, was five killed, certainly, and fifteen wounded, who remain in our hands, together with some thirty prisoners. Among the latter are Capt. B. W. JACKSON, Quartermaster and recruiting officer of FREEMAN's Battery, and eight privates of STARNS' and FORREST's Cavalry; also, Capt. J. E. HARRIS, of MORGAN's Light Artillery. As the last-named prisoner was brought into the Provost-Marshal's Office, at the Capitol, the Governor chanced to be in the room, and some conversation took place between him and the prisoner. HARRIS is the son of J. GEORGE HARRIS, a former prominent politician here, who once edited a paper in Nashville, and who has been for some years in the United States service as Purser in the Navy, and is now acting in that capacity on board the frigate *Sabine*. J. E. HARRIS, his son, is a fine-looking young man, some six feet tall, with a complexion bronzed by exposure, clad in the favorite dirt-color adopted by the rebels, with any quanity of filagree gilt stripes on his sleeves. The following dialogue took place between them:

GOV. JOHNSON—Well, MR. HARRIS, I'm sorry to see you in this company. I knew your father many years, and always knew him to be a sincere and true Union man.

HARRIS—I'm just where I want to be, Sir.

GOV.—Let me, MR. HARRIS, not for the sake of argument, but in a friendly manner, ask you what right you have ever lost under the Constitution?

HARRIS—Well, I will mention the right to recover Slave property from the Free States.

GOV.—Can you mention an instance where property of that description was not recovered, when identified? You know, Sir, we cannot always recover what we have lost, be the property horses, cattle or negroes, unless we first discover their whereabouts.

HARRIS—We are not fighting so much for what we *have* lost as for what we *might have lost* under the present Administration.

An audible smile was here indulged in by the bystanders, in which the Governor joined.

GOV.—We wont speak of things which might have occurred. You can see as well as I what has happened, from the attempt made by designing men to overthrow the best and wisest Government the sun ever shone upon, and I tell you, sir, that the laws will be executed and this unholy rebellion put down.

HARRIS—This war was forced upon us.

GOVERNOR—"Forced upon us!" We have a Constitution which says that the Government has power to put down insurrection and suppress rebellion. Now, who commenced this rebellion? Did not the South first fire upon Fort Sumter, seize our forts, arsenals and property, belonging to the Government, on every portion of Southern territory? I tell you, Sir, that this is a war for a slave aristocracy, and was brought about by a few designing, disappointed politicians, to obtain power and place. Moreover, they are the men for whom you and these prisoners are fighting—for whom thousands of deluded men now sleep in unknown graves, and languish in prisons. And for what? Why, that this aristocracy you are seeking to elevate may remain at home secure from interruption—so long as their wealth can procure them twenty niggers—and you, who never owned a negro, and never expect to, fight and perish for such a cause as that. Gentlemen, I assure you, at whatever cost, the Government will put down this rebellion, and that this country will be one country and one Government, now, and forever more.

HARRIS evidently wilted under the admonitions of the Governor, and he "answered him not again."

During the Governor's remarks, the most profound stillness prevailed, and his words seemed to deeply impress the multitude, who, in anticipation of seeing the "*Secesh*," had thronged the room.

HARRIS was soon after removed, with the other prisoners, to the Penitentiary, where they will remain until exchanged.

Great credit is due the gunners, who comprised portions of MARSHAL's, HOTALING's and NELL's batteries; they worked their guns admirably.

The rebels in this attack displayed their usual impudence, and put into use their admirable getting away proclivities. The prisoners say they greatly underrated our forces within the city, putting our number as low as ,000. I predict that the repulse the rebels received to-day will deter them from another attempt to capture Nashville immediately, but, from the determination shown by our troops, I am confident that, be the assailing force small or great, we will hold the city against any force which may attack it.

I received to-day from a prisoner a copy of MORGAN's newspaper, called the *Vidette*. The editor is R. A. ALSTON, the A. A. G. of MORGAN's command. He states in his editorial that the paper is published semi-occasionally. The copy before me purports to have been printed at Springfield, Tenn., and is dated Nov. 2. It is rather barren of news, as its editor and publisher have been traveling too rapidly to obtain much lately. I inclose a single article, which will give your readers some idea of the veracity of its editor. The article is headed

"CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—A gentleman from Louisville informs us that gold was selling in that city for $1 50, and that Confederate currency was selling at the same rate as green backs. This we knew would be the case, and our only wonder is that there has ever been any preference for any paper currency over Confederate issues. *No paper currency in any country was ever issued upon such a strong basis.* It is fundable in Confederate stock or bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, and payable semi-annually. These bonds operate as a mortgage on every piece of property in the Confederate States, and if the money is not redeemed we will have no country; and if we have no country, it will be when there are none of us left alive to have any use for money. If the war were to end to-morrow, ten dollars of Confederate would buy fifty of green backs, for as they are only redeemable at pleasure, they would be perfectly worthless, while very few would be willing to sell money at a discount that could be converted into a permanent investment that would bear eight per cent. interest."

On referring to BRAGG's published orders it will be seen that Kentuckians were compelled to take the Confederate notes, or receive no pay whatever for their property taken. The truth is, none of the rebels here would give ten cents on the dollar for Confederate notes, as they believe—the most sensible of them—that their money will be repudiated, even should they succeed in establishing themselves.

I will conclude this letter with one more extract from MORGAN's paper, which seems to appropriately follow his remarks about their currency. This article is headed

"YANKEE NEWSPAPERS.—The mendacity of the Northern Press has always been such as to give to the nation the title of the 'lying nation.' To 'lie like a Yankee,' has become a proverb, but it remained for this war, conducted by an Abolition Administration, with SEWARD as Prime Minister, to develop this quality to its perfection." C. H. W. B.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Interesting Treason Case—Findings of the Grand Juries—Gamblers Looked After—Kit Carson's Regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Last Tuesday, the 14th inst., a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and made returnable before Judge HUBBELL, of the United States District Court, now in session at this place. It was a petition of DIEGO ARMIJO, confined in prison on a charge of treason, of aiding and abetting Gen. H. H. SIBLEY and his Texan followers, while occupying Albuquerque last March. The indictment found by the Grand Jury, composed of twenty good and lawful men, was drawn up with great care by the United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, and recited a long string of allegations against the accused, to all of which he pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Messrs. ASHURST and CLEVER, labored with great zeal for an immediate hearing in the cause—the right to go behind the record, the finding of the Jury, and insisting upon a speedy trial without delay. In support of this great remedy of the citizen against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, the counsel for the accused contended that the Constitution of the United States was in full vigor and virtue of law in New-Mexico; that it threw its shield over all; that the rebellion, although carried on defiantly elsewhere, was suppressed here. There was no obstruction to the rightful authority of the Government in this Territory, and, therefore, the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN could not not apply to citizens here. The writ of *habeas corpus* was not suspended in a Territory where the civil power had supreme jurisdiction, and where no enemy was near, and the people in quiet submission to the laws. It was the remedy in England when her common law prevailed, and here, where we are governed by its enactment, the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended only upon a special law of Congress, declaring it necessary for the public safety or salvation of the Union. Hence the petition should be granted, and the trial as to the guilt or innocence of the party should proceed, otherwise the accused will have to remain in prison until the next term of the Court in May, 1863, which the counsel contended would be a great hardship, pregnant with fearful results. The crime of high treason was the greatest known to the laws, and was not a bailable offence. Like murder, it stood out in all its naked deformity and attendant horrors. It should be defined with due precision. The charge is, that the accused has attempted to subvert and destroy the Government, of which he is part and parcel, a citizen of the United States. It is a serious allegation, and the counsel were prepared to show its falsity as applied to DIEGO ARMIJO, if suffered to proceed to trial, and a development of the facts of the case.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, replied that he stood upon the law—the finding of the Grand Jury of twenty good and lawful men; that the indictment of the accused was upon sufficient testimony, and that the party who attempted to destroy the Constitution of the country under which he lived had no right to invoke its protection. He who attempted, directly or indirectly, to subvert the Government and the laws, to cause the flag of the Union to trail in the dust and be trampled upon with impunity, should be debarred from the protection of its ample folds. He thought the counsel for the accused were desirous of obtaining the privilege of flying out by the window when they could not walk out by the door—to go behind the record now, when it was not requisite or prudent for the Government to proceed with the trial, for self-sufficient reasons not necessary to disclose—and therefore he moved that the prisoner be remanded to custody.

The Judge sustained the motion of the United States District-Attorney, and DIEGO ARMIJO was accordingly remanded to prison.

Counsel for prisoner filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and took an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court at Santa Fé, before whom the appeal will be argued and decided.

The United States Grand Jury for the Third District of New-Mexico, (comprising the Counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana,) have been very efficient at this term of the Court in ferreting out parties against whom the charge of treason, or giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," may lie. Some forty or fifty persons have been indicted, of whom five or six are now in prison. These trials cannot be disposed of at this term of the Court, which will adjourn to-morrow. They must consequently be postponed to a special term, or go over in course to the regular May term of 1863.

The Territorial Grand Jury for the County of Bernalillo made a number of presentments against parties for gambling. Some fifty persons were indicted for public gambling in houses where spiritous, vinous or malt liquors were sold. One or two of the parties plead guilty to the charge, and were fined $5. Most of the others joined issue with the Territory and were acquitted.

The Territorial District-Attorney, H. S. JOHNSON, labored with untiring zeal in the prosecution of these causes, and deserves credit for his efforts in renovating the public mind and promoting the cause of good morals. A reformation of this character is much required. Gambling is one of the vices of the people which must be corrected—if not by public opinion, the strong arm of the law must be invoked to abate a practice which is so pernicious in its effects both on the morals and fortunes of the people. The natives of New-Mexico are so addicted to the habit of "Monte" and other games, that it is almost second nature with them. Card-playing must be ignored, and educational and industrial pursuits take the place of time wasted and morals destroyed by an indulgence in this evil propensity. It is the curse of the country, and should be abated as a common nuisance.

The principal chiefs of the various tribes of Apache Indians—the Mescaleros, White Mountains, Gallacow, Mimbres and Gila Apaches, with MANGUS MANGUS, COLORADO and CADENCIAN, noted warriors, at their head, passed up through here a few days ago *en route* to Santa Fé, with a view of seeing the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and negotiating a firm and lasting peace. They have become tired of fighting and contending against the United States. It is a business that even they, savage as they are, begin to understand "won't pay." There can be no doubt that the Texan rebels, their agents and adjuncts, stirred up the savages during their foray last Fall and Winter in Arizona and New-Mexico against our troops and people. Hence the stealing of whole herds of sheep and other depredations upon peaceable citizens. Gen. SIBLEY especially, and Col. BAYLOR, gave unlimited license to these savages to plunder and destroy the property of Union men, and take their lives, if necessary. It is perhaps unchristian to rejoice at the downfall of a human being; but the death of Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, as announced by Gen. R. E. LEE, of the rebel army, at the battles in Virginia, is a fitting finale to the career of one who had proved himself so wicked and cruel in his career. Col. BAYLOR was in Arizona in the Spring of 1861, and styled himself the Military and Civil Governor of that country. He robbed and plundered the citizens of the Mesilla Valley indiscriminately. Both Union men and rebels suffered at his hands. Mr. KELLY, the editor and proprietor of the Mesilla *Times*, (also a Secessionist,) could not stand all the acts and doings of Col. BAYLOR. He denounced him in his paper as a land pirate and robber. The consequence was, a duel followed, in which KELLY was killed. The news that BAYLOR has also fallen will not be mourned in that section of country, for he was a perfect Ishmaelite, and deserved no mercy.

Small change is exceedingly scarce in these parts. It is difficult to obtain gold or silver coin in exchange for Treasury notes or "green-backs." In fact, the Mexican people have been so unaccustomed to the use of paper money—it never having circulated here before—that they are extremely cautious about taking it. The Israelite merchants partake of the same feeling, and so the "poor soldiers" are fleeced on every occasion, when they present a $5, $10 or $20 bill in payment of articles which their necessities may require. This state of things should be remedied, if possible.

The following list comprises the military status of the First Regiment of New-Mexico Volunteers, as at present organized. The officers are:

Christopher Carson, Col.	Chas. Meinhold, Adjutant.
J. Francisco Chavez, Lt.-Colonel.	Jos. Berney, Reg. Quar'r.
	Allen F. Peck, Surgeon.
Arthur Morrison, Major.	J. H. Short, Asst. Surgeon.
Joseph Cummings, Major.	Damasio Taladrid, Chaplain.
A. H. Mayer, Major.	

CAPTAINS.

F. P. Abreu, Co. A.	Santiago L. Hubbell, Co. G.
Eben Everett, Co. B.	James Graydon, Co. H.
José D. Sena, Co. C.	E. H. Bergmann, Co. I.
E. W. Eaton, Co. D.	John Thompson, Co. K.
Rafael Chacon, Co. E.	Albert H. Pfeiffer, Co. L.
Julius C. Shaw, Co. F.	Charles Deus, Co. M.

Nothing new as to the movement of troops.

Yours, SIMON.

AN ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

An Important Scientific Project of the Surgeon-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Among the thoughts in which a humane man can indulge without pain in the midst of the chaotic confusion of the rebellion, is the reflection that the busy hands and thoughtful mind of science, now as in other wars, are quietly at work endeavoring to wring good for mankind even out of this evil, and to pluck from the very barbarism of war new fruits for civilization. These unobtrusive but valuable labors are progressing in many departments of science, and especially perhaps in medicine. The medical profession, systematized and united in their labors under the direction of an intelligent head, have been and are being subjected to a colossal experience which cannot but produce in time the richest results.

To aid in giving completeness to these results, and in rendering them valuable for the future, it is proposed by the Surgeon-General to found in Washington an Army Medical Museum, which shall serve as a general treasure-house for whatever is suitable to illustrate military medicine and surgery. Objects of scientific interest, which would otherwise have enriched numerous private collections scattered through the land, to the benefit of individuals rather than of the profession at large, will thus be brought together at a single central point, and presented in the most available form for the study of scientific men and practical physicians; while many others, which but for the existence of such an institution would have been lost or destroyed as useless, will be collected and preserved.

It is proposed that this Museum shall consist of four series or departments:

1. A series of preparations of normal anatomy.
2. A series illustrative of the *injuries* and *surgical affections* of soldiers.
3. A series to illustrate the *diseases* of soldiers.
4. A complete cabinet of microscopic preparations on each of the above subjects.

The labor upon the preparation of the first series will not be attempted for the present. Although absolutely necessary for the compleness of the Museum they will require much labor and expense, and, as economy is just now imperatively necessary, this part of the collection may be postponed for a long time. This, however, is the less to be regretted, because the anatomical collection of our several medical schools, though far from complete, are yet in several instances very satisfactory, and supply, to a great extent, the necessary information.

The labors upon the second series have already made the most creditable progress. Up to the present date, several hundred remarkable specimens have been collected, among which may be specified particularly the rapidly increasing series illustrating the injuries and reparative processes of the bones, which already excels in its completeness that of any medical museum in this country. To this series also belong missiles of various sorts—bullets, fragments of shell and the like—extracted from gunshot wounds, and illustrations of the various forms of projectiles used in modern warfare.

The third and fourth series are at present in a much more rudimentary condition, but will not be neglected, and it is believed that a large and valuable pathological collection, bearing especially upon the diseases of soldiers, can be collected in the course of a few years, which will be of the utmost value to the students and practitioners of military medicine.

This enterprise is the more important, because at the present moment no collection, deserving the name of a Museum of Military Medicine and Surgery, exists on the continent of America, and the foreign museums devoted to this subject, besides being accessible only to a limited number of Americans, are far from being so complete as to render it undesirable to make an attempt to rival them on this side of the Atlantic.

Of course, at some future period, when a considerable and valuable collection has been brought together, it will be desirable to erect a suitable building for their preservation; but, for the present, from motives of economy, this has been dispensed with, and the materials for the museum, which is to represent the accumulated observations of the most extensive series of military hospitals in the world, are being collected in some back rooms at the Surgeon-General's office, in a very unpretending manner.

The superintendence of the surgical portion of this museum has been confided by the Surgeon-General to Surgeon J. H. BRINTON, U. S. Vols.; that of the medical and microscopical portion to Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A.

We have thought it desirable to present your readers with these remarks about the Army Medical Museum, not only because any work so eminently fitted to aid in the material advancement of medical science must be a matter of public interest, but, because, out of the army, we believe but few, even in the ranks of the medical profession, are informed of the existence of such an enterprise. C. B.

—Owen Lovejoy has been reelected to Congress in Illinois, but by a very small majority.

—Major-Gen. C. M. Clay lectured in Cleveland (Ohio) on the evening of Nov. 7.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Arrival of the California Volunteers in Salt Lake City—Trouble with the Soldiers—The Census Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

Quite a number of sharp persons, of the trading order, have, for a week or so, been gathering together luxuries, necessaries and salable notions in general, at Fort Crittenden, with the idea of making a good thing out of the California volunteers on duty in the Utah Department. But, alas! for the uncertainty of human calculations, the telegraph is on the line of Col. CONNOR's march, and it is not necessary for him to have his minutest orders from Washington six months in advance. It was "to bad," but the Colonel did actually pass Fort Crittenden, (Camp Floyd,) and the expectant venders and stores with one night's short visit, and brought his brave boys with him. On he came to the city, which place he reached on Monday morning, entering it by way of the slate road to the Theatre, thence eastward to the Governor's residence, where the troops—five companies of infantry and two of cavalry, with two brass field pieces and a mountain howitzer, and, about fifty baggage wagons—drew up in two lines, infantry in front and cavalry in rear, before the Governor, who, standing in a carriage, was introduced by Col. CONNOR to the troops. GOV. HARDING then addressed the soldiers and spectators, in the following speech:

It is with pleasure that I meet you all here to-day. God forbid, that ever I shall live to see the day, that I will not be rejoiced to see the flag of my country in hands that are able and worthy to defend it. When I say this, I am conscious, soldiers, that your mission here is one of peace and security, not only to the Government that gives you employment, but to every individual who is an inhabitant of this Territory.

The individual, if any such there be, who supposed that the Government has sent you here that mischief might come out of it, knows not the spirit of our Government, and knows not the spirit of the officers who represent it in this Territory. When I say this, I say what is strictly true; and I say it, *that it may be impressed upon your minds as true*, as well as upon the minds of every individual who hears me on this occasion. Never let it be said that an American soldier, employed under the glorious flag of his country, that emblem of beauty and glory, has disgraced it by conduct not in accordance with duty and the strict discipline of the United States Army. The duty of a soldier is a plain and stern duty; and yet it redounds to the glory and happiness of himself, and to the happiness and safety of every true and loyal individual in whose midst he may be placed. If, however, he should break over the bounds of his discipline—if he should run wild in the riot of the camp, then indeed his presence will be a curse everywhere, and not a security to the institutions of the Government, which it is his duty to maintain with his life's-blood.

I confess that I have been disappointed, somewhat, in your coming to this city. I have known nothing of the disposition that has been made of you; and for the truth of this assertion, I appeal to your commander, and to every individual with whom I have had communication on the subject. But you are here, and I can say to you, God bless you, and God bless the flag you carry; God bless the Government you represent; and may she come out of her present difficulties unscathed; and may the fiery ordeal through which she is passing, purge her of her sins; may her glorious institutions be preserved to the end of time; may she survive these troubles, and be redeemed, and disenthralled from the *causes* of the difficulties and calamities through which she is passing, and through which she may be yet called to pass.

I do not know now what disposition is to be made of you, but I suppose you will be encamped somewhere, I know not where, but within a short distance of this city. I believe the people you have now come among will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights, and in the honor and peace of their homes; and to disturb them you must violate the strict discipline of the United States Army, which you must observe, and which you have no right to violate. In conforming thus to your duty, you will have my countenance and support, and every drop of blood in my veins, if necessary, for the maintenance of your rights and the Government I represent. But if, on the contrary, you, for any reason whatever, should run wild in the riot of the camp—should break over the bounds of propriety—and disregard that discipline that is the only possible safety for yourselves, then shall I not be with you; but in the line of your duty, God being my helper, I will be with you to the end, and to death. I thank you."

From the manner of the Governor and the tenor of his speech, it was evident that His Excellency was not altogether at ease. It was surmised by some that he considered his dignity a little infringed upon by Col. CONNOR marching his command in and through the city, without first calling on His Excellency, and politely stating his intended route, and his proposed immediate camping place. But the Governor should have considered that the present is a military time, when Generals and Colonels can scarcely find time to think of every punctilious shade of deference or politeness. It was evident Col. CONNOR was so minded that he forgot to pay to the other "powers that be" a mark of respect which the Governor appeared to suppose would have done nobody any harm, but might have pleased somebody.

After the address by the Governor, the Colonel called for "three cheers for our country and the brave old flag," and a like number for His Excellency, which were lustily responded to by troops and spectators. The command then moved on eastward by a serpentine route out of the city, to the base of the mountains, about half way between the mouths of Red Butte and Emigration cañons, where tents were pitched, partly in sight of the city.

This morning the tents were struck, and the camp moved half a mile or so nearer to the city, and in better view therefrom.

The talk now is, that the Colonel is about to build a stone fort near his present location, which will be two or three miles east by south of BRIGHAM's mansion, and within the Corporation limits.

Traffic has already commenced between the citizens and the command, and the road leading to camp is beginning to present a lively appearance constantly with market folks and wagons. Hay, wood, butter, eggs, and provisions of other kinds are rolling in to camp, and there is a prospect for the Winter, at least, of a more lively and buoyant market than this city has seen for some time. It will be a right good thing for those scheming souls who always manage to have something to sell, particularly when there is "legal tender" within scent.

Last Friday morning, BRIGHAM and his followers started on a trip of preaching and observation to Cache Valley, including the settlements on the route. The trip will doubtless be brief, as the distance is comparatively short. Very likely, in accordance with the talk at Conference, some of the farming "brethren" will be set to raise flax in Cache Valley, or in some of the smaller valleys of a similar or greater altitude.

BRIGHAM evidently has little faith in obtaining much more negro-raised cotton. Nor is he willing to go shirtless either. In accordance with the indications at Conference, last Sunday, some two hundred and fifty persons—heads of families chiefly—were "called" to go to the Utah cotton district. It was amusing to witness the countenances of the congregation during the reading of the list. "Is it I?" "Is it I?" could be plainly read on many a one. The company called consist mainly of persons who have proved themselves able to hoe their own row. Nearly every one is a farmer or a mechanic, the former far preponderating, but the latter in good proportion and variety for a new settlement. Many, perhaps most of the names belong to this city, the remainder to this and Utah Counties. They will be an accession almost as large and quite as strong as the one made last Fall by the Rio Virgen Country, and both together will constitute that distant district a very strong outpost.

Mr. W. S. GODBE's and DAVID P. KIMBALL's freight and merchandise trains have arrived during the week, as also Capts. CANFIELD, HAIGHT and MILLER's trains of Mormon emigrants. Another Mormon train has yet to arrive. Capt. MILLER's Company claim the greatest mortality on the plains, the deaths amounting to thirty, generally of children. Besides these, quite a number of horse and ox trains are on the plains and deserts, from different parts of this territory, conveying grain to the various mail stations east and west for several hundred miles each way.

The beautiful and hot weather still continues, with scarcely a frost of any severity at nights. But though he delays his coming, old Boreas will surely bluster ere long.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Letter from Gen. Pope to Gov. Ramsey.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHWEST, St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date is received, and in accordance with your wishes and those of many of the respectable citizens of your State, I have countermanded the order for the Sixth and Seventh Minnesota Regiments to go South, and shall send the Third Regiment instead.

It is perhaps true, as you state, that the departure of these regiments would alarm the frontier settlers, and perhaps prevent many of them from returning to their abandoned homes; but I think that most of this alarm would result from a misapprehension of my purposes. I never for a moment thought of abandoning any posts heretofore occupied, during this Winter at least.

Fort Ridgely, and points on the river below, would have been, and will be occupied; as also the line of frontier posts from Sauk Centre as far south as the Iowa line, with advanced posts at Madella, Chain Lakes, and in Jackson County.

The force I had designed to keep in this State consisted of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, (infantry,) the Third Regiment, (mounted,) and the cavalry regiment authorized to be raised in this State, six companies of which are already prepared for service. This would have given an effective force of 4,760. In Iowa I am keeping one infantry regiment and one cavalry regiment, numbering 2,200 men. With this force of 7,000 men, of whom nearly one-half would be mounted, I proposed to make a vigorous campaign in the Spring, which should cover the whole region between the Missouri River and the Eastern boundary of Minnesota.

I am induced to retain the Sixth and Seventh Regiments here as you request, not because of actual danger to the settlements, but, as you suggest, to restore confidence to a people public sentiment of the awful outrages but recently perpetrated by the Sioux. I can well understand how people should be timid after such an experience, and how impossible to induce the inhabitants to remain on their farms and in their villages without a sense of ample security. It is to be hoped that the assurance given by this military force will not be needed, as the Government needs troops in the South very much, and I am very anxious to meet its wants as far as possible.

As the hearty concurrence and coöperation of the people of the State in the measure which I propose, and which the Government has now under consideration, is essential to success, and as my purposes seem to have been greatly misunderstood, and in some cases, perhaps, misrepresented, I think it proper again to state to you the policy and the plans which will guide my operations here.

I have proposed to the Government to disarm and remove entirely from the State all the annuity Indians and all other Indians now within its boundaries; to place them where they can no longer impede the progress of the settlements nor endanger the settlers; during the campaign of next Summer to seize and dispose of all the Indians upon whom we can lay our hands in like manner, so that the lines of travel and emigration shall be secure to the smallest parties; to treat all Indians—as the late outrages and many previous outrages have demonstrated to be the only safe and humane

either, and such as to fully justify the jury in rendering a verdict of acquittal.

O. L. STEWART, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, followed Mr. ANTHON, in behalf of the people, and urged the conviction of the prisoner, mainly on the ground that her carrying a razor with her to the place where the deed was committed, showed that the act was premeditated, and was therefore murder, according to law.

The Judge charged the jury in a clear, concise and impartial statement of the leading points in the evidence, and the law applicable to the case. He said that, though the prisoner was of a different complexion from the jury, and belonged to that class of our population who were deemed to be lower in the scale of humanity, yet that was no reason why her case should not be investigated with the same care, impartiality and humanity as any other person charged with crime. Her life was as dear to her, and her liberty as sweet, as to a person of different complexion, and her claims to a fair and impartial judgment were equally valid in law and in justice. He said that they could hardly find a verdict of murder under the testimony, and their verdict would therefore be manslaughter in the second or fourth degree. It was for them to determine which of these verdicts was warranted by the evidence, and whatever reasonable doubt might rest upon their minds, both the law and humanity dictated should accrue to the benefit of the prisoner.

The jury then retired, and, after being out about three hours, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which is anything from two years in the State Prison to one day in the City Prison, according to the discretion of the Court.

The prisoner received the verdict with apparent satisfaction, and was remanded for sentence to-day.

LOCAL POLITICS.

People's Union General Committee.

At a meeting of the People's Union General Committee, held at their headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 1862, on motion the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Assembly District People's Union Associations meet at their respective headquarters in each District, on Monday evening, Nov. 17, 1862, (polls to remain open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock,) and elect delegates as follows:

Five delegates from each Assembly District to meet in City Convention, to be held at headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, 1862, at 8 o'clock, to nominate candidates for the offices of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of Election Districts in each of the odd numbered Assembly Districts, to meet in Aldermanic Conventions, to be held at the respective headquarters of such Districts, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for the office of Alderman.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of Election Districts in each Assembly District, to meet in Councilmanic Conventions in each Senatorial District, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for the office of Councilman, six in number, in each Senatorial District.

Fourth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at corner of Pitt and Broome streets.

Sixth Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at corner of Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street.

Seventh Senatorial District Councilmanic Convention will be held at Stevens' Hall, Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

Also delegates equal in number to the number of election districts, to meet in their respective Wards in Ward Conventions, for the nomination of School officers, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, 1862, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the People's Union General Committee.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

S. C. REED, } Secretaries.
L. DEAGLE, }

The Strikes.

There is no little significance attached to the efforts which are made in this city by various trade associations to have the price of labor increased proportionately with the increase in the price of necessary articles of consumption. Tea, coffee, sugar, potatoes, indeed nearly all articles of food, have increased to nearly double the prices they realized a year ago, and the same may be remarked of articles of clothing. This rise in prices cannot fail to affect the working man to a certain extent.

With these facts for their logic, they wait upon their employers and demand an increase of wages. Already quite a general movement for the purpose of gaining such ends has been commenced among the carpenters, hewers, shoemakers, segar makers, and also among those representing other departments of labor.

The laborers of the Manhattan Gas Company who have been on a strike for some days past, still continue to refuse to return to their labor unless those of their number who were discharged a few days ago are again given employment at the gas works in First avenue.

Doubtless, a majority of these strikes will result in an amicable arrangement between employers and employes, but whether they will, to any extent, have the effect of increasing the compensation of labor, is a matter of doubt. In some cases they may do so, but the probable end of these strikes, although there may be a great deal of justice in them, will be the return of the disaffected to their accustomed avocation, and the willingness of their employers to receive them.

Movement of Troops.

The Fifteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers arrived at the Park Barracks yesterday morning. This regiment is fully armed, uniformed and equipped, and numbers nearly 900 men. It was organized at Concord. A number of the officers have already had experience upon the field of battle, and the men look as if they will give a good account of themselves, and prove creditable to the old Granite State when they shall be called upon to stand fire. They are armed with Springfield muskets, but it is understood these will be exchanged, when the regiment reaches Washington, for Enfield rifles.

The following is a partial list of the officers' names:

Colonel—JOHN W. KINGMAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George W. Frost.
Major—Henry W. Blair.
Adjutant—Edward E. Pinkham.
Quartermaster—Ira A. Moore.
Surgeon—J. F. Hall.
Assistant-Surgeon—Benjamin Towle.
Chaplain—Rev. E. M. Wheelock.
Co. A—Capt. John Aldrich.
Co. B—Capt. I. W. Ela.
Co. C—Capt. Moses Lang.
Co. D—Capt. I. H. Johnson.
Co. E—Capt. W. F. Stearns.
Co. F—Capt. William Gordon.
Co. G—Capt. Lewis W. Osgood.
Co. H—Capt. J. S. Sanburn.
Co. I—Capt. George F. Pinkham.
Co. K—Capt. Benjamin F. Hall.

The Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment, Col. KINGSBURY, organized at Norwich, reached Williamsburgh this morning, in the steamboat *Commodore*, and landed at the foot of South Sixth-street. They then proceeded to Centreville, L. I., where they are now encamped with the Forty-first Massachusetts regiment. The regiment numbers 835 men, rank and file, all of whom are provided with uniforms and equipments.

Fair in Aid of the House of Mercy.

It is not as yet known, beyond a limited circle interested in the rescue and reform of young prostitutes, that a branch house was, during the last summer, opened by Mrs. RICHMOND, the founder of the mother institution on the Hudson. This branch was purposely located in the midst of the habitations devoted to the vilest abuses, and its effect was to decrease crime in its immediate neighborhood, while its success in gathering under moral guardianship the early fallen, was peculiarly marked. It was however, deemed best to discontinue its operation at the approach of Winter on account of inadequate funds, and to devote the supply on hand to the Mission-house in the country. The suspension is only temporary, and as the true friends of this nobly-conducted project come to understand its earnest necessities, it cannot lack for support. The present Fair is one method adopted to forward its prosperity. The $5,000 collected by the individual efforts of the foundress, during the first year of the institution, collected from door to door, unaided by any Committee, should be a suggestion of utmost import to the able and fortunate who now compose the influential Board of Managers. An idea—one, too, worthy of all countenance—pervades the community at present, that their sympathies must go forth to the men in the field who are exposing their lives to protect our firesides; yet it does not consistently follow that we should forget the loved and unprotected ones *they* have left behind. Many of these young girls, mere children, some of them, are the sisters and daughters of our volunteers, who, having been left to the tender mercies of some false friend, have been led astray or tempted to despair by the wretchedness of their lot. Let it be remembered that the class for whom the doors of the House of Mercy are opened is not the deliberately sensual or designedly depraved, and hundreds flock about the standard of hope unfurled to them amidst the gloom of their immorality, as half-blinded wretches peer through a storm they have rashly tempted, to the sail in the distance putting forth to their rescue.

The *trade* for beguiling friendless and inexperienced girls is as thoroughly established in this as in European cities, and the arts practiced are beyond belief, save to those who lend their lives and influence to discovering and defeating them. This year Mrs. RICHMOND's family has been unusually large, and if our military men knew how great a proportion of it claimed their sympathy, they might feel called upon to remember to the extent of their ability the treasury that goes to the support of those who, having early sinned, are yet open to reform and useful lives. When we see the floods of gold that are being poured into the lap of louder-appealing causes, individuals should not forget the earnestness of this.

The Fair now in progress is distinguished by a succession of rare and beautiful articles. A pair of potichomanie vases, the exquisite handiwork of a lady 80 years of age, were valued high, but quickly sold. Cigars were made more alluring than ever by their label of evergreen letters, and Gen. SCOTT reposed in amicable proximity to certain dissenting chieftains, presenting a relationship of affairs more desirable than actual in our present history. Many persons who fancy there is no difference in the beauty of an *elephant* skin and that of a *pelican*, should study an exquisitely-preserved specimen of the latter species, which came to the ladies as a rare gift from the private collection of Mrs. BULLIS. The display of literature is one of the greatest attractions of the Fair, this choice nook being under the appreciative auspices of Mrs. GEO. W. CLARKE. The "Autograph Book" was valued by recent judges at a very high price, but has since had its collection so enhanced that it is intended to dispose of it by bidding. Its pages contain the autographs of all the Northern Bishops, MUHLENBURGH, (author of "I would not live alway,") Mayor OPDYKE, Lords LYONS and RUSSELL, the great friend to the English, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN; also, painters and poets, authors and editors, whose names are household words on both sides the Atlantic. No raffling will occur at this table, though there are others whose extremely costly designs can find no other means of sale.

The Homeless Wanderers and the Pitiless Winter.

An institution of increasing usefulness in our mid, is the "Girls' Lodging House." It is now about entering upon its first Winter. Since it was noticed in this paper last Spring, at its opening, the rude beds and simple meals have been resorted to by three hundred and fifty homeless wanderers. Out of these, one hundred have been provided with situations at service by Mr. and Mrs. TROTT, the Superintendents. The excellent establishment known as the "House of Mercy" has cordially coöperated with the Lodging-House plan, and has received some of its applicants who were not suitable members for the younger lodgers' companionship. Twelve hundred meals a month are given. The diet is simply bread, with one relish as syrup or butter, and a bowl of tea or coffee. Once or more a week soup is served for a mid-day meal. Such as are not able to pay for their food do a certain amount of work about the house before going out to search for places. The agent visits the Station-houses and all other resorts of the destitute night wanderers, and induces them to accept this refuge.

He is not always successful, though the Police sometimes bring in unwilling recruits. Five hundred lodgings a month is the present average. From those who have been sent to distant homes letters have been received full of gratitude and encouraging promise. Those who have to linger and patiently bide their turn are instructed in useful arts, and, as far as practicable, in books, though no systematic course of study is pursued. Cases have come under observation here of the most touching description, where poor girls, having no knowledge of the city, have barely escaped becoming the prey of experts in the service of evil. Diamonds in the rough, as well as polished jewels, have from time to time been entered here. A young English girl, who was met at her landing by fiends, who knew she possessed enough money and clothes to pay them to rob her, was, in the most friendly manner, shown to a house of their own selection, and her provision so drugged that their task became easy. She was rescued before they had completed their villainy, and is now occupying, with great ability, the position of governess in a private family.

Some poor creatures are not so fortunate, and are broken spirited, and nearly lost, before discovered by friends. The donations of clothing and bedding have been insufficient, and repeated purchases have been made. The girls are glad to repair or make up articles of clothing that are sent them. The circles gathered about warm drawing-room hearths this Winter may well remember the humbler circle huddled near the single stove in the long room of the "Lodging-House."

A Large Bakery Destroyed by Fire—Loss over $25,000.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large five-story brick building, known as No. 39 Greenwich-street, situated on the Southeast corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, and occupied principally as a cracker bakery, by Mr. PETER B. ANDERSON. Owing to the combustible nature of the material contained in the building, the flames spread through it with alarming rapidity, and in a very short time the entire structure was a mass of ruins. Notwithstanding the prompt and active efforts of the firemen, aided by the First Ward Police, very little of Mr. ANDERSON's property was saved. His loss is very heavy, though to what amount can not yet be definitely ascertained. He was insured upon his stock and machinery in the following companies, viz.: in the Brevoort, Merchants', East River, New-World, Montauk and two other City companies, whose names could not be learned, in the sum of $2,500; also in Firemens' and Mechanics' Insurance Companies for $3,000 each; amounting in the aggregate to $23,500. The building, which is a total loss, was insured for $7,000 in the Eagle and one other Insurance Company. The loss on the latter is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. The building, No. 9 Morris-street, was damaged to the amount of $300; insured for $4,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. No. 37 Greenwich-street also suffered to the amount of $400 or $500; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for $5,000. MICHAEL LOFTES occupied a portion of No. 37 as a dwelling. His loss is about $200, upon which there was no insurance. The cornice of building No. 41 Greenwich-street, on the opposite of Morris, caught fire, and at one time there was imminent danger that it would share the fate of No 39. Considerable damage was also done to the roof of a building on the opposite side of Greenwich-street, but the prompt exertions of the firemen kept the flames from spreading, until the roof and walls of the burning structure had fallen.

The origin of the fire is unknown at present, but Fire-Marshal BAKER is engaged in investigating the matter.

Saint Andrews' Society.

At a preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrews' Society, of the State of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, the 13th November, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—RICHARD IRVIN. *Vice-Presidents*—John T. Johnson, Robert Gordon. *Managers*—Alexander McKenzie, William Paton, Allan Hay, Robert B. Campbell, James Fraser, William Brand. *Treasurer*—Robert Hyslop. *Secretary*—Robert Dinwiddie. *Assistant Secretary*—Ramsay Crooks. *Physician*—Alexander Elder, M. D. *Chaplains*—Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. James K. Campbell.

The Petroleum Question.

Messrs. MITCHELL and FREAR, of the Aldermanic Ordinance Committee, gave another hearing yesterday afternoon on the subject of an ordinance to regulate the storage of earth oils. There was a large attendance of insurance men, and manufacturers of, and dealers in petroleum oil.

Mr. MITCHELL called attention to the provision of the drafted ordinance before them in respect to the safety of buildings near a petroleum refinery. The refining process in London, he remarked, was not permitted to be carried on within fifty feet of any other business. They proposed to adopt the same restriction here.

Mr. HEILD, an insurance man, read extracts of English laws respecting petroleum, for the information of the Committee. He desired also to impress upon them that it was not the oil that was occasioning alarm in regard to fire so much as the vapor that arises from it.

Mr. MITCHELL said this was understood, but the difficult point upon which to harmonize opinion in the matter was, a safety standard of evaporation. In London it was fixed at 100 degrees, but here there was an atmospherical difference to be taken into consideration. He judged that, considered in this respect, they would be warranted in placing the standard at 110. (Nearly all the gentlemen present agreed to these figures.)

Ex-Judge BEEBEE appeared for the manufacturers and dealers. He represented that the insurance men, in their zeal to add to their own profits, were indifferent to the rights of the petroleum trade. He thought they should carry on as severe a crusade against camphene and alcohol, which were more dangerous than petroleum, and that 100 degrees was the proper standard of evaporation for the oil, for the public safety.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the insurance men were prompted by good motives, and desired to protect life as well as to secure the safety of property. He could show by good chemical authority that oil vaporizing at 110 degrees was not safe.

Mr. FINCH, a dealer and manufacturer, was familiar with the oil, having experimented with it since 1854, when the article was but little known. He made a thorough test of the different varieties two years ago, and found that they would vaporize at from 65 to 150 degrees. The difference in the amount of oil vaporizing at 110 and 140 degrees was six per cent., but the difference in brilliancy was thirty per cent. The Kentucky Legislature had fixed the vaporizing standard at 150, which, he thought, was too high. He believed 125 would be high enough, and 120 might prove safe. The best sample of petroleum he ever burned withstood flame up to 150 degrees. It would be impolitic to put a low standard into effect immediately, as it would make a large amount of stock unsalable. When the oil market was not excited the difference in the price of oil that vaporized at 100, and oil that vaporized at 130, would be about 60 cents per gallon. He was confident that 60 per cent. of the oil now in the City would not vaporize below 110 degrees.

Some desultory conversation on the subject ensued, and in a short time the Committee announced an adjournment for one week. The interest in the subject, judging by the attendance, still increases.

A Thanksgiving for the Poor.

The "Christian Alliance," in their efforts to raise the fallen, and provide for the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor in the lower Wards of the City, have, in years past, given a public Thanksgiving Dinner in the open square, on the Five Points, to the poor adults of that neighborhood. Calls for aid in this benevolent work having been so nobly responded to by the public, in former years, they propose, on the coming Thanksgiving day, to give a similar entertainment. Never has the exercise of charity been more loudly called for than at the present moment; and, in doing this, they are following the example of Him who ministered not only to the spiritual wants of men, but supplied, also, their temporal necessities.

Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS is to preach a sermon on "Caring for the Poor," at the City Assembly Rooms, Sunday evening, when a collection will be taken for the above object. Father REED's "Old Folks" are to sing some of their time-honored hymns upon that occasion. Subscriptions may be sent to CHAS. FANNING, Treasurer, No. 4 Burling-slip.

Mr. Mason Jones at Irving Hall.

On Monday night, Mr. MASON JONES, a distinguished Irish orator, who is called by the London *Times* a "real orator," of whom it is said by the London *Post*, "His wealth of 'purple words' is little less than marvelous," and who has received the unqualified praise of the English Press as a speaker of the first rank, will deliver at Irving Hall an oration upon "GARIBALDI and the Italian Question." For many reasons it is desirable that Mr. JONES has a full house, but for none more potent than that our citizens may have the opportunity, not often presented, of hearing a man speak, who does not rant; philosophize, who does not deal in mysteries; declaim, and not "tear things" to splinters; who is fluent and not flippant.

Reception to Major-Gen. Banks.

A meeting of merchants and citizens generally will be held at the Astor House, at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, to make arrangements for a reception to Major-Gen. and Mrs. BANKS. This testimonial to the distinguished citizen-soldier will take place at the Astor House, and it is anticipated that it will be a most interesting affair, alike honorable to the recipients and the donors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Thursday evening the monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. R. H. MCCURDY was in the chair, and after the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, introduced the lecturer of the evening, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM. The lecture was on "The Causes and Means of Preventing some of the most Important Diseases of the Army." Dr. GRISCOM stated that the great cause of disease in the army was the want of proper ventilation in the tents now used, and the only way to insure perfect ventilation was to use a tent invented by Gen. G. W. MORGAN, known as the "ventilated hammock tent." Mr. J. HYSON assisted the Doctor, and demonstrated some interesting facts in ventilation. At the conclusion of the lecture officers for the ensuing year were nominated, and the society adjourned till next month.

ARREST OF A NOTED COUNTERFEITER.—About four weeks since a notorious counterfeiter, named GORDON HEYERS, *alias* GEORGE CROSS, went to BARNUM's clothing store in Chatham-square, where he bought a coat for $18. When he went to pay for the article, he counted out $15 in small bills, but pretended that he had no more. He then produced a $100 bill purporting to have been issued by the Norwalk Bank of Connecticut. The bill was changed for him, and he departed. Soon, however, it was discovered that the bill was a counterfeit. Nothing further was heard of the rogue until yesterday, when Detective SLOWEY effected his arrest. He is well known to the Police, who say that he has passed quite a number of these spurious $100 bills in Boston and other Eastern cities.

A BURGLARY AT A BROADWAY SILK-STORE.—On Sunday night last a bold burglary was committed by entering the silk-store of Messrs. AIKEN & MILLER, No. 473 Broadway. The rogues, it seems, effected an entrance from an adjoining building, and then selected and carried away about $1,000 worth of choice silks. The matter was put into the hands of roundsman WOOD, of the Tenth Police Precinct, who, with the aid of officer KING, of the Essex Market squad, succeeded, on Thursday last, in arresting two men, with the whole of the stolen property in their possession. Upon being taken before Justice OSBORNE, they gave their names as JOHN MULORAN and THOMAS WILLIAMS; they each have, however, several *aliases*. The Magistrate committed them for examination.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.—Rev. Dr. MACGOWAN, whose long residence in China has thoroughly informed him in regard to the manners and customs of that wonderful country, will shortly deliver a course of lectures upon "The Celestial Kingdom," under the auspices of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. A graphic and faithful portraiture of a picturesque people may be anticipated. Dr. MACGOWAN brings to the subject not only comprehensive observation, but thorough scholarship.

A CASE OF ILLEGAL VOTING.—CHRISTIAN BARTHOLOMY, convicted of illegal voting at the last election, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, will be deprived of the high privilege of voting in December. How many more are to share his fate is uncertain. It is expected that the December canvass will be conducted with more fairness, and that the wholesale frauds of the late election will not be repeated. The informer, Policeman BURDEN, has received his reward of $100 offered by the Mayor. The arrangement made by the Comptroller to pay these promptly will cause greater exertion to detect abuses.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILWAY.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company have recently opened their new immense dépôt, which has been building for over a year. It occupies the entire block, bounded by Second and Third avenues and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and is constructed of brick, iron and stone. The first floor is used for stabling, and can accommodate twelve hundred horses, the Company already employing a thousand. This floor is below the level of the street, while the second floor, on a level with it, is used for storing cars. The other portions of the building are used for offices and feed lofts.

THE POLYTECHNIC.—The Polytechnic Association held a meeting last night, at which an interesting paper on "Paper" was read. It appears that all our photographic and chemists' filtering paper comes from Europe. Much paper in use is made from material which has been previously used several times for the same purpose, and this accounts for the continued deterioration in the quality of paper.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—On Thursday evening Mr. BANVARD, the panoramist, read a paper on the "Sea of Galilee" before the Geographical and Statistical Society—illustrating his subject with a fine oil-painting and a map. At the close a vote of thanks was given to Mr. BANVARD, after which a few remarks were made by Dr. J. V. C. SMITH who had traveled in the region described.

YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Mr. PEGG, pastor of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, will preach a sermon specially to young men to-morrow evening. Subject: "The strength and glory of young men in the battle of life." The young men residing in the lower part of the City will, no doubt, be profited by listening to this discourse.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a child named JOANNA HARE, who died at the residence of her parents, No. 361 Greenwich-street, from burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire from a lighted candle.

FATAL FALL.—JOHN FARLEY, a native of Ireland, aged 53 years, died at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by an accidental fall down a flight of stairs, at his residence, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—The Hutchinson Family have returned to the City, and on Monday evening will give their first concert for the season, in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner MORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PETER FITZGIBBONS, who died suddenly, in York-street, on Thursday night, from disease of the heart. The deceased was employed in the Navy-yard. He leaves a wife and several children. An inquest was also held upon the body of DENNIS SHEHAN, residing at No. 29 State-street, who fell down stairs on Thursday night and sustained injuries which caused his death. The deceased was about 70 years of age. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered in both cases. In the case of Mr. FITZGIBBONS, it appears that he was found dead on the sidewalk, and conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. A large crowd soon gathered there, and several persons positively identified him as a Mr. BURNS, residing in that neighborhood. The family of the supposed deceased were informed that Mr. BURNS had suddenly dropped dead, and the wife and children were consequently much distressed. Some time thereafter the Coroner sent to the house for the wife, to enable her to identify the body, but when the messenger called he found Mr. BURNS sitting by his stove, complacently smoking a pipe. The wife had dried her tears, and the children were as happy as could be. The deceased, FITZGIBBONS, was not identified till next morning.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The amount of subscriptions already received in aid of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, recently destroyed by fire, is over $7,000. A Ladies' Fair is now in progress at Montague Hall, in aid of the same Institution, and Cashow Hose Company, No. 12, will give a ball at Montague Hall, during the present month, for a like purpose.

THE KINGS COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, yesterday completed the canvass of all the City Wards and County Towns, and will declare the result this afternoon. Some imperfections in the returns prevented them from footing up the result last evening.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 16, 18, 22, 31, 50½, 79, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

The Calendar of the Circuit Court will not be called until 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, but on the remaining days of the term will be called at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 80, 81, 81½, 84, 86, 87, 88.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—The Hoboken and Newark Railroad, connecting with the Morris and Essex Railroad, was formally opened yesterday. A train containing the Directors of the Morris and Essex Road and their friends along the line, left Newark about 11½ A. M., and ran over the road to Hoboken in 18 minutes. At the latter place a collation was partaken of at the Hoboken House, and speeches were made by Mr. J. P. BRADLEY, CORTLANDT PARKER, and others. The trains will commence running regularly on Wednesday and excursion tickets to Newark and return will be sold for 30 cents.

The trains of the Morris and Essex Road will not run over this route until after the 13th of October next, at which time their contract will terminate with the New-Jersey Road. It is also expected that by that time the latter road will be extended to Easton and connect with the Pennsylvania roads at that place.

THE GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.—The Stevens gunboat *Naugatuck*, which has been lying off Hoboken for repairs since the bursting of her 100-pound rifled gun, has been thoroughly repaired, and will leave for Washington, where she has been ordered, in a few days. A 120-pound James gun has been mounted in place of the rifled gun.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A man named WILLIAM KERRIGAN was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having two wives. He was held in $500 bonds to appear for trial.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The City Certificates of Value for Jersey City are to be issued on Tuesday next.

LAW REPORTS.

Guardian and Ward—A Minor, Although a Married Woman, Should Sue by her Guardian.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Otilla Kuhler, by her Guardian, vs. Augustus Schoenich.—This was an action brought for the ward, by her guardian, Stephen Lutz, to recover for four months' services as domestic, in the employ of the defendant, from the 30th of March to the 30th of July, 1860.

Upon the trial it was objected that the ward was a married woman, and this was urged as a bar to the action.

On the part of the plaintiff, however, it was shown that, although married, the real plaintiff was a minor, and it was urged, therefore, that she should appear by her guardian. The Court below so held, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

The defendant appealed from that judgment to this Court, urging the same point as below, that the claim passed to her husband, and the action should have been brought in his name.

The respondent replied that the ward was married after the services were performed, to recover for which the action was brought, and some months after the passage of the act of 1860, in relation to married women. That act was passed on the 20th of March, and the term of service sought to be recovered for commenced on the 30th of that month; that that act provides that the property which a woman married in this State owns at the time of her marriage shall, notwithstanding her marriage, be and remain her sole and separate property, and may be used, collected and invested by her in her own name. That this claim, then, which she had for services rendered to the defendant after the passage of the act, did not pass to her husband, but remained her sole and separate property, which she might collect or sue for in her own name.

The Court, per DALY, J., so held, and also holding that the action was properly in the name of the guardian, affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff.

All About a Transaction at Bull's Head.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Noah B. Tabor vs. B. T. Weeks.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,000 and interest, the same being the purchase money for ten head of cattle, at $100 each, alleged to have been sold to the defendant on the 5th day of June, 1857.

The defence was, that the cattle were sold to one Stephen Williams, and not to the defendant, and that the defendant purchased them from Williams, and had paid him for them and had procured his release.

On the trial, it appeared that Weeks was in the habit of purchasing cattle at Bull's Head, of one Budlong, the agent of the plaintiff and others, as alleged in this case, and had given Williams' checks on such purchases, also, charging them to Williams on his books. That in this particular transaction, the plaintiff being present at the sale, no mention was made of Williams' practice of giving his accommodation checks. It was shown by the plaintiff that he held an assignment of all demands against the defendant for the same cattle sold to Weeks. To obviate this assignment defendant produced the release mentioned. The release was attacked on the ground that it did not include the plaintiff's claim for these cattle, the defendant representing at the time, as alleged, that it did not include the purchase in question. The defendant testified that it did, and that he had paid Williams the whole amount.

The evidence in the case, in respect to the various claims of the parties, was conflicting and contradictory. The jury, however, found for the plaintiff for $1,375 07.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Hon. John T. Hoffman for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following named persons were now admitted to probate: Julius A. Low, Euphemia Smith, Morcellen Dellac and Eliza Rollman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER

Before Justice Mullin.

Stoker vs. Hyde et al.—Hyde vs. Stoker et al.—Motions denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morris vs. Way, &c.—Settled.

Tobias vs. Ketcham.—Motion denied.

Notice.

The Kings County Court Calendar will not be called until 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Members of the Bar and Jurors will not be required to attend until 1 o'clock of that day.

Nov. 14, 1862. J. N. STEARNS, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1862.

$10,000 U.S, 6s,'68. Cou.	101½	500 Hudson R. R.	72
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	103¼	100 do. s10	72
500 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	103¾	400 do.	72⅛
1,000 do.	103¾	50 do. b30	72¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	91½	200 do.	73
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	104	200 do. s30	72¾
3,300 do. indorsed	102¾	100 do. b60	73¼
		1500 Harlem R. R.	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	75	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	51	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	72	100 do. s15	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Mich. So. 2d mtg.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do. b30	86⅛
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	75	700 M. S. & N. In. R.	38
1,000 do.	73	120 do. b33	38⅛
3,000 Ch. & N. W. sin. fd.	87	300 do.	38⅛
45,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	29	200 do. b10	38⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	100 do. b60	38⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	91	100 do. b30	38¼
2,000 do.	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	81½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	80	1000 do.	82
15 Bank of New-York	107½	500 do.	82½
75 Mer. Ex. Bank	94	100 do. s10	82¼
100 Canton Co.	18⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76⅛
260 do.	18	200 do.	75⅞
30 Penn. Coal Co.	109½	200 do.	75¾
100 Nic. Transit Co.	5	100 do. b10	76
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	11	500 do.	76
50 New-Jersey Zinc.	75	100 do. s30	75⅛
6 Pac. Mail St. Co.	118¾	200 Cl. & Pitts. R. s30	37½
390 do.	118	550 do.	38
50 do. s30	117½	100 do. s30	38⅛
150 do.	117¾	200 do. b30	39
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	102½	100 do.	38½
700 do.	102	700 Gal. & Chic. R.	81½
200 do. b30	102	400 do. s10	81¾
100 do. s15	101¼	400 do. s10	81⅛
400 do.	101¾	100 do.	81⅜
600 do.	101⅛	200 do. s3	81⅛
200 do. s5	101⅛	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	65½
500 Erie Railway	59⅜	200 do.	66
200 do.	59⅜	500 do. b10	66¼
400 do.	59⅜	900 do.	66½
400 do. b30	60	100 do. b10	66½
600 do.	59⅜	600 do. s10	66¾
50 do. s30	59⅜	1200 do.	66⅜
300 do.	59⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s60	79
100 do. s30	59⅜	900 do.	79
100 do. s30	59⅜	100 do.	78¾
1400 do.	59	200 do. b30	79¼
100 do. b30	59⅜	100 do. b10	79
550 Reading Railroad	73⅜	200 do. b10	78⅜
200 do.	73⅜	20 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	85
150 Erie R. Pref. s10	87	100 do.	84½
500 do.	87	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	31
1200 do.	87⅜	10 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	79
200 do.	87⅜	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	32
225 do. b30	88	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	47
50 do. b30	88⅛	50 do.	48
100 do. s30	87⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	103½	100 Reading R. R.	74½
16,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104	100 do.	74⅝
8,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅛	20 Mich. Cen. R.	87¼
13,000 Missouri St. 6s	51	600 do.	87
5,000 do. s30	51	400 do.	86⅞
1,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	97	50 do. s30	86¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	69	500 M. So. & N. I. R.	38⅜
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	106	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	29½	260 do. s30	82½
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	100 do.	82¾
100 Pa. Mail St. Co.	118	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip. s30	76
100 do.	117¾	100 do.	76
250 do.	117⅛	400 do.	75⅞
200 do. s30	117	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	39⅛
100 Erie R. Pref.	88⅜	1600 do.	39½
100 N. Y. Central R.	102⅛	750 Clev. & Tol. R.	66½
500 do. s30	102	200 do. s60	66¼
150 do.	102⅛	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	79½
350 Erie Railway	60⅛	100 do. s30	79¼
100 do. b30	60⅜	50 do.	79⅜
250 Hudson Riv. R.	73⅛	100 do. b30	79½
200 do.	73⅜	100 do. b30	79⅜
100 do. b30	73⅜	20 Pitts., F. W. & C.	48¾
50 do. b30	74	50 do.	49
200 Harlem Railroad	18⅜	100 Chic., B. & Q. R.	85
700 do.	18⅜	200 do. b60	85⅛

FRIDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The applications to the Treasury Department for the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan, to be awarded on Monday, will close in this City to-morrow, Saturday afternoon, in season for the latest Washington mail. The preliminary deposit of 10 ₩ cent. on the amount bid for must be made at the Sub-Treasury on or before 4 o'clock, to which hour the office will be purposely kept open. No common opinion is expressed on the Street as to the rates which will probably be proposed. The indications are of liberal biddings, however, both in amount and in price, as there is no obligation on the Secretary, should the latter be too low to distribute the whole or even any part of the $13,420,550. We only know that the current price of the same class of Treasury Bonds is about 104 ₩ cent., and we hear that a minimum rate, somewhat less than this, has been suggested for the distribution of $10,000,000, or such portion of the whole, as may not be applied for at the same or a higher price, by other parties, among the Banks and Bankers, who have already advanced this sum to the Secretary on 15 days' notice.

We have heard it more than once intimated that some of the Associated Banks are disposed to call in their deposits with the Treasury, now running at 5 ₩ cent., and substituting the 7:30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds to be awarded on Monday. We doubt whether this will be done. The certificates for these deposits have been running for six or eight months, the interest for half a year has already been paid upon them in Gold, when the premium upon it rendered the rate of interest in Currency equal to 6½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and the certificates themselves are used in common by the Banks for Clearing-house purposes. The question, however, is one exclusively with the Banks, and has no public significance. The Secretary has a special reserve of Fifty Millions of dollars in United States Notes wherewith to pay off any class of deposits with the Treasury which may be called for. It would be, in one sense, a public convenience if these Notes were substituted for the Certificates of Deposit held by the Banks and then paid out again. At present there is an absolute scarcity of this circulation (as we have seen illustrated within a day or two past) in the City of New-York, and a pretty strong impression has gown out of this fact that a further issue will be directed by Congress at the approaching session.

The price of Money remains firm at the recent advance to 6@7 ₩ cent.; the price of Gold fell to 131⅝ ₩ cent.; the rate of Exchange is 146 ₩ cent., and the Stock Market is generally higher at the close of the day than the lowest sales of yesterday afternoon, after an active business at both sessions of the Board, and a pretty thorough redistribution of buyers and sellers. At the outset of the dealings this morning the New-York Roads were inclined to go lower than yesterday afternoon, but the demand improved on Erie Preferred, and when the Western list was reached the turn was to better prices, and the improvement, with little intermission, continued through the day. The Government Securities were steady in price, with only a moderate offering, and the State Stocks in fair demand at an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama shared in the demand, while the City Bank shares and Railway mortgages were barely supported. For the latter there was a better inquiry at the last Board.

Late in the afternoon the following prices were quoted, the market leaving off firm, and with a general better look than yesterday.

	Frid.	Thurs.		Frid.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103	N. Y. Central	102⅛	102¼
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104	104½	Erie Common	61	60⅛
U. S. 5s, 1874	92	92½	Erie Preferred	89½	88¾
Missouris	51½	50	Hudson	74	73
Tennessees	53½	52	Mich. Central	87¼	86¾
Pacific	118¾	116	Mich. Southern	39¼	38
Panama	155	154	Illinois Central	76½	76½
Rock Island	80½	79	Toledo	67	65½
Galena	82½	80⅛	Pittsburgh	40¼	37½
Harlem	18½	18	Mich. Guarant'd	83	81½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Commerce, Scrip Sc'k.	95
Manhattan	125	Broadway	145
Merchants'	102	Ocean	85
Mechanics'	107	Hanover	86
Union	105	Grocers'	88
America	114	East River	82
City	116	Shoe & Leather	101
National	95	St. Nicholas	92
Merchants' Exchange	93	Importers' & Traders'	101
Seventh Ward	126	Park	117

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	113	T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	73
Erie firsts, '69	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	60½
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d se	58½
Erie thirds, '83	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29
Erie fourths, '80	99¼	Tol. & Wab. firsts	96½
Erie fifths	90	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	103¼
Hudson 2ds. s. f. '85	111½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd.	108
Hudson thirds, con., '67	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	105½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	105
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	90½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	90	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105

The Customs Duties were large to-day, and the demand for U. S. Notes, Custom House issue, fair at 125¼@125½ ₩ cent. The rumored frauds in the liquidation department of the Custom House had not taken authentic shape at the close of 'Change hour.

We understand that the case of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., noticed a few days since, was before the Stock Exchange Board to-day for reconsideration. The partners in this house were suspended from their seats for 60 days for violating the recent very arbitrary rule of the Board against doing business for outside Brokers, Bankers and Stock Jobbers at less than one-eighth of 1 ₩ cent. The rule is construed to mean at least one-eighth of 1 ₩ cent. on both sides of the account, that is, for buying and for selling. The alleged offence of Messrs. LOCKWOOD is, that they charge on certain heavy accounts, where much of the buying is done on the Street by the customer himself, and the Stocks sent into them for payment, only one commission when the Stocks are closed out, instead of two. The arbitrary, not to say unwise, nature of the rule itself, as well as the hardship of this proceeding under it, could not be more forcibly illustrated. A frank explanation of the matter was made to-day on behalf of Mr. LOCKWOOD, in the course of which it was stated that the actual commissions of every kind, received on such accounts, are frequently more than the rule of the Board would demand. We submit that, under all the circumstances of this case, and the working of the new rule generally, the Stock Exchange Board would do themselves a service by repealing the rule, and restoring these gentlemen to their seats. The reconsideration was not disposed of this forenoon, before an adjournment was moved and carried. Meanwhile, the business of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., of every nature, goes on as usual, and the house is represented at the Board by Mr. E. S. MUNROE, under their employment.

We are indebted to the Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, for the following analysis of the Quarterly Bank Returns of the State and City of New-York of Sept. 27, and the comparisons made with the previous two quarters of 1862:

BANKS OF CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27, 1862.

Loans and Discounts		$165,5[illegible]
Overdrafts $1,071, and		[illegible]
Due from Banks		[illegible]
Due from Directors	$6,131,265	
Due from Brokers	9,271,882	
Real estate $11,200, and		[illegible]
Specie		[illegible]
Cash Items		[illegible]
Stocks, 7 3.10 United States Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages		[illegible]
Bills of Banks and U. S. Notes		[illegible]
Bills of Suspended Banks		[illegible]
Loss and Expense Account		[illegible]
Add for Cents		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Capital		[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Profits		[illegible]
Due Banks		[illegible]
Due individuals		[illegible]
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		[illegible]
Due depositors on demand		186,390,7[illegible]
Amount due, not included above		[illegible]
Add for cents		[illegible]
Total		$416,9[illegible],142

	Reports May 15, 1862.	Reports June 28, 1862.	Reports Sept. 27, '62.
Loans and Discounts.			
N. Y. City Banks	$98,536,943	$118,318,378	$96,301,0[illegible]
All others	63,461,035	66,182,883	[illegible]
Total	$162,017,978	$184,501,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie.			
N. Y. City Banks	$31,087,652	$30,406,518	[illegible]
All others	3,213,440	2,416,175	[illegible]
Total	$34,301,092	$32,822,693	[illegible]
Circulation.			
N. Y. City Banks	$5,870,385	$8,817,649	[illegible]
All others	22,460,588	24,909,633	27,847,387
Total	$28,330,973	$33,727,382	$37,[illegible]
Deposits.			
N. Y. City Bank	$89,789,110	$112,197,068	$142,3[illegible]
All others	35,199,149	38,241,176	[illegible]
Total	$121,988,259	$150,438,244	[illegible]

The above comparison shows the singular result that while the City line of Deposits, exclusive of Country Bank balances, have gone up thirty millions since June, and fifty-three millions since March, the Loans and Discounts to Merchants, Brokers, and all other individual classes, have actually gone down twenty-two millions since June, and two millions as compared with the March return. The accumulation of Deposits and Country Bank balances, therefore, since March, have been exclusively employed in the Public Funds of the United States, and there has been no general expansion of Bank accommodation, exclusive of the advances made upon the Government securities. Indeed, there appears to have been a decrease of applications for Money other than on this security since Midsummer of $22,117,000.

The Loans of the City Banks, of all kinds, including loans upon the Public Funds of the United States, as reported in the respective weekly averages of the above dates, contrasted with the Deposits, gross, of every kind, including Country Bank balances, as reported in the same way, may be stated as follows:

March 15	Discounts to Merchants, Brokers, &c.		$98,536,0[illegible]
	Loans upon U. S. Securities		[illegible]
	Total Loans and Discounts		$130,[illegible]
March 15	Individual Deposits	$89,789,000	
	Country Bank Bal's.	30,334,000	
	Total gross Deposits		$120,123,000
June 28	Discounts to Merchants, &c.		$118,31[illegible]
	Loans upon U. S. Securities		30,118,[illegible]
	Total Loans and Discounts		$148,43[illegible]
June 28	Individual Deposits	$112,197,000	
	Country Bank Bal's.	41,478,000	
	Total gross Deposits		$153,[illegible]
Sept. 27	Discounts to Merchants, &c.		$96,[illegible]
	Loans on U. S. Securities		63,[illegible]
	Total Loans and Discounts		$160,161,[illegible]
Sept. 27	Individual Deposits	$142,398,000	
	Country Bank Bal's.	43,707,000	
	Total gross Deposits		$186,105,000

The net deposits, of all kinds, after deducting the daily exchanges of checks, drafts, &c., through the Clearing-house, at the respective dates, and the amount of daily transactions through the Clearing-house, are thus shown:

March 15	Gross Deposits, as above	$120,123,000
	Daily Exchanges through Clearing-house	[illegible]
	Net Deposits	[illegible]
June 28	Gross Deposits, as above	$153,[illegible]
	Daily Exchanges	2[illegible],815,000
	Net Deposits	$127,[illegible]
Sept. 27	Gross Deposits, as above	$186,[illegible]
	Daily Exchanges	[illegible]
	Net Deposits	[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Nov. 13, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,348,874	$434,2[illegible]	$761,718
Thrown on market	1,174,775	339,452	829,143
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$93,837,946	$40,341,407	$50,132,393
Thrown on market	92,757,719	40,548,674	54,912,461

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Consumption Direct. Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Warehoused. Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Withdrawn. Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,215	$342,964	28	$11,200	167	$51,83[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	358	82,688	37	9,908	65	11,77[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	169	132,099	3	3,108	16	15,42[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	669	133,038	63	16,768	53	11,8[illegible]
Miscellan's	119	30,545	..	....	76	17,3[illegible]
Total	2,531	$720,734	131	$40,984	377	$108,109
		40,984				720,734
Total entered		$761,718	Total marketed			$[illegible]

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,423,212 43, including for Customs $282,000; payments, $1,148,975 19;—balance, $16,649,189.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Camille.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—The Apostate—Merchant of Venice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pongo; or, The Mischievous Ape, &c.

BRYANT'S INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Galilee.

SEVENTH-REGIMENT ARMORY—Concert of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment National Guard Band.

HOPE CHAPEL—Terrell's California.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Parvenue, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

U. S. Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac we learn that a rebel brigade, which has for several days been reconnoitering in position on the Rappahannock, left the vicinity yesterday morning for Culpepper, harrassed on their retreat by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry. There are indications that the rebels intend to evacuate Culpepper, probably with a view to concentrate at Gordonsville. The reports as to the whereabouts of Jackson and his command are contradictory. At Headquarters he is reported to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not more than forty thousand men under his command, while at Harper's Ferry it is believed that he is again approaching that point—our scouts reporting that he passed through Winchester in that direction on Monday, followed by Gen. Hill on Tuesday. In either contingency our officers are believed to be fully prepared.

Two members of Gen. McClellan's Staff—Lieut.-Cols. A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps—were yesterday morning sent to Washington, from Trenton, under arrest. A report prevailed in Trenton that other members of the Staff were to be arrested, but no further arrests have yet been made. No explanation is given of the cause of the arrest, but insubordinate language is probably at the bottom of it.

The *Evening Post* has the best authority for stating that Gen. Cass, in a communication to the President, has expressed the fullest approval of the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of our army in Virginia.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Nov. 8, states that on evacuating Holly Springs, the rebel army went in different directions. Some are back of Hatchie, some have gone to Jackson, and others to Meridian.

Gen. Bragg, in his official report to the Confederate Government, says that but 1,500 Kentuckians joined him in his late raid into that State; that the people hesitated to take Confederate scrip, and that he was charged three prices for supplies.

The expedition against Texas, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, is rapidly progressing, five additional vessels having been chartered on Nov. 13, and by the 25th of the present month it is expected that the fleet will be under way for its destination.

Gen. McClernand is now at Columbus, Ky., organizing his expeditionary force. The following Indiana regiments have either arrived at or are on their way to join Gen. McClernand's "Castor Oil Expedition" to open the Mississippi: Eighty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth. The Fifty-fourth, Col. Mansfield, and the Sixty-third, Col. Williams, will leave in a day or two for Columbus, and will also form part of the same expeditionary force.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, with advices from Europe two days later than those previously received. A vessel which had arrived at Antwerp reported that she had been spoken by a rebel privateer off Cape Sable. This is likely to have been the *Alabama*, which a recent letter says was seen by the steamship *City of Washington* on her outward trip. The English papers have but little to say on American affairs. The *Times* credits the North for its energy in the construction of a navy, but questions its effectiveness for regular naval warfare. The gunboat *Tuscarora* arrived at Lisbon on the 25th ult., from the Azores. Elections were to be held in Greece on the 10th inst. It is said that an understanding has been arrived at between France, England and Russia, by which Grecian affairs will be deprived of their importance for Europe. This amounts to the adoption of the principle of non-intervention. From China we learn that a British gunboat had seized all the mandarins and war junks and Custom-house officials at Tan-Kan, and had also released all the teas detained there for the increased transit duty. From South America we learn of the death of President Lopez, of Paraguay. His son provisionally fills the vacancy. The Liverpool Cotton market had again taken an upward turn, prices having recovered 2d. on the decline reported by the previous arrival. Breadstuffs were steady and Provisions dull.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fourth meeting at noon yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and adjourned till noon to-day. They are likely to complete the canvass by next Wednesday.

The steamer *Delaware* sailed yesterday morning for Port Royal. Among other passengers, she took as teachers, under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the following ladies: Julia M. Bartlett, M. L. Hayward, M. H. Hanks, C. Menick, H. W. F. Hawley and C. Grove.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at the corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, which resulted in the total destruction of a large five-story brick building, and contents. The aggregate loss is estimated at over $25,000; mostly insured. The premises were occupied by Mr. Peter B. Anderson, as a cracker bakery, Mr. A. having heavy contracts with the government, for supplying the army with crackers.

The Rochester *Union* of Thursday says: "Tuesday night a baggage and express car in a passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, which left Suspension Bridge for Detroit at 11 o'clock P. M., was burned, together with its contents—mails, baggage and express freight—near London, C. W. The fire was first discovered among the mail matter, and all efforts to subdue the flames proved fruitless. The through New-York mail, which should have arrived in this city at 8 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, and immediately sent West, was in the burned car, it having been delayed here until 6:15 P. M., owing to the train from the East not arriving in time to connect with the morning train West. The through and way mails which were transferred from the 8:15 train from the East the same evening to the 8:15 train West, were in the burned car and were destroyed. A number of Southerners who were traveling from Toronto to Windsor had all their baggage, which contained money and valuable effects, burned. The loss to them is severe. Nearly $100,000 in the express [illegible]

[illegible] were lost. One hundred and fifty pieces of baggage were burned. All in all, it is one of the most disastrous fires we have been called upon to record for some time. The loss to the railroad company must be severe."

A resident of New-Orleans who arrived by the last steamer, states that it was rumored in private circles that it was the intention of Gen. Butler to order a draft from the loyal citizens (those who have taken the oath) to fill up his army to the original standard. The rumor, very naturally had led to a vast deal of fluttering, and quite a number had declared their intention to leave the city.

They had all kinds of reports in Chicago on Monday last, upon the receipt of the news of Gen. McClellan's removal. One story had it that a riot was raging in the Capital; that the office of the *Republican* newspaper there was being gutted by a mob, and that the President and his cabinet were seriously threatened. Another report said that the office of the New-York *Tribune* had just been leveled to the ground, and that everywhere in the large eastern cities the popular fury was mainly directed against the journals that had been urging the deposition of the "Young Napoleon."

It is said that the depredations committed by Gen. Grant's army, in its march to Holly Springs, were committed by loyal Tennesseans who have enlisted, and took this opportunity to avenge their wrongs. They were careful to burn only the houses and barns of notorious rebels.

In opening the cases found on board the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, a quantity of contraband goods were brought to light, among them rebel army buttons, and large knives, evidently intended for the military. Some of these are decorated in a novel manner. On the blades is a representation of a bull chasing a soldier, with a finger-board closely pointing to Washington. It is intended to convey an idea of the precipitate retreat of the United States forces at the first battle of Bull Run. The investigation had in the matter of the *Bermuda* showed that she was fitted out at Liverpool by Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and the United States representatives say that this is the same firm as John Frazer & Co., of Charleston. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., it is alleged, also fitted out the steamer *Alabama*. In the testimony taken before the Prize Commissioner, in the matter of the *Bermuda*, it is shown that she was loaded at one of the Liverpool docks, and that the arms were put on board without any attempt at concealment.

United States Marshal Rose has advertised in the Indianapolis papers the Post-office building and lot in Vincennes, Ind., belonging to Mr. Rocquet, of New-Orleans, libeled under the act of Congress "confiscating the property of rebels," &c.

The trial of the colored woman, Amanda Thompson, for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat, at No. 41 Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 29th of September last, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, by a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner will be sentenced to-day.

There was an active business in Stocks yesterday and a recovery in prices from the extreme depression of Thursday. Gold, 131⅛; Exchange, 146; Money, 6 to 7 per cent.

Flour was less active yesterday, and prices declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were more freely offered and purchased, but at slightly reduced rates. Oats were brisker and dearer, as were also Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum. Provisions were in fair request; but Hog products were cheaper. Sugars and Coffee were in good demand, as were likewise Ingot Copper, Straits Tin, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Hay, Hops, Fish, Whalebone, Hides, Leather, Wool and Cassia. The principal freight engagements were of Breadstuffs for British ports.

The Change in Command.

It is magnificent—this prompt, universal acquiescence of the great Army of the Potomac in the removal of its chief. Despite all evil bodings to the contrary, not a resignation—hardly a murmur. Cheers for the out-going, cheers for the in-coming—all blending in one undistinguishable swell of admiration for the men, and devotion to the cause.

Here precisely lies the pledge of the sure triumph of the Government. The soldier is as true as the citizen. Nay, the soldier *is* the citizen. He recognizes rightful authority none the less because he is in uniform; and abides by it as implicitly as before. Our ill-wishers in other lands are fond of predicting that this civil war of ours will end in military despotism. It is not only their hope, but their positive expectation, that the civil authority at Washington will not long hence break down before the antagonism of some popular chieftain. We cannot deem it strange that this idea should so widely prevail among those who know little of the distinctive character of our republicanism. In all other American republics nothing has been more common in their civil wars than for military commanders, on some grievance, real or imaginary, or at the instance of personal ambition, to cut loose from the authority which created them, and raise a flag of their own. Probably no one thing has done so much to aggravate and perpetuate the civil strifes of the South American States as the lack of subordination of the military authority to the civil. The rightfully-installed Government starts strong; when called upon to face rebellion, it makes a bold front, but soon meets disobedience and defection among its own Generals. In consequence, its armies are divided, its adherents scattered, and confusion reigns. What Mexico has been so grievously suffering from is not the lack of any intrinsic strength in the Liberal cause, but the fact that the so-called Liberal Generals would not remain faithful to the Liberal Government. They have felt at liberty to set up for themselves whenever the central authority crossed their purposes. *Implicit submission* is a lesson which few, if any, of them have soul enough to abide by, or even to understand. Far less the soldiers attached to them.

Probably there is not a republic south of ours, down to Patagonia, in which, during a period of civil war, there has ever been so untroubled a leave-taking of an army by a displaced favorite General. Among them, a new *pronunciamiento* is the regular consequence of any such scene. Nothing but the direst extremity can ever induce their governments to expose themselves to any such danger. Their habitual mood is entire acquiescence in the will of the favorite chiefs. They feel that their very existence is concerned in it. There is not a President, from Juarez in Mexico to Montt in Chili, who ought not, in fidelity to the truth, to make the legend on his coin read, not *Ex Gratiâ Dei*, as we see on the guineas and the ducats of Europe, but *Ex Gratia Ducum*—by the grace of the military leaders. You don't often find them setting aside from active command Generals beloved by their soldiers, as McClellan was set aside last week, and Fremont last year. But if they are ever bold enough to do so, it is seldom or never submitted to in the quiet style we saw before, and have now again seen.

And yet, probably neither of these Generals thought for a moment of taking to themselves the slightest credit for their immediate and complete submission to the order of President Lincoln. Their American instincts and education dictated their conduct on the instant. None understood better than they that the vital essence of this struggle is the authority-respecting, the law-abiding spirit; and none would more religiously adhere to it. But even if it were otherwise, if regard for the cause were not in itself an all-dominant motive with them, they yet had, what every other loyal General has, the sense to know that the loyal people of this land—those that are in uniform and those that are out of it—are all alike determined that the regularly constituted authority at the seat of Government shall be maintained supreme. The man does not live who could turn them from that purpose, were his popularity multiplied upon itself a thousandfold. And this every military chief understands full well. Not one of those we have had, or now have, or may hereafter have, even though overtaken by bitterest disappointment or wildest ambition, would dare admit into his soul any design of insubordination or revolt. The ruinous consequences would be too manifest. Under any circumstances, not more than a handful in his army would sustain him, and as for the people—their indignation would sweep upon him like an avalanche.

But there is no such possibility. Our Generals, our soldiers, and our people at home, are all of one mind and spirit in reference to the supremacy of the constitutional authorities of the land. It is to vindicate and enforce that principle against those who have bolted from it that this war is waged. We shall not only compel others to keep true to it, but shall to this end keep true to it ourselves; and our Republic will finally come out of this strife displaying to the world more signally than ever the potency of American reverence for law. No surer proof need be given that we are worthy of our free institutions, and no better guaranty can be asked that those free institutions will prove perpetual.

The Rebellion Completely Overthrown in the West.

To all appearances, the backbone of the rebellion, in the West, is thoroughly broken. In no quarter, from the Ohio River to the Gulf, are the rebels found to exist in formidable force. Their late chief columns, that threatened to advance, and actually did advance, with proud menace, are falling back everywhere, beaten and demoralized, before our victorious armies. And no point appears on which they can rally.

Let us look, for instance, at Bragg's great army that lately sprang forward from Tennessee and marched through Kentucky, conquering and to conquer, until the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville trembled. Including Kirby Smith's force, which went before, Bragg's army numbered scarcely less than 75,000 men. It seemed equal to its work. Its success was confidently expected by the rebel Government. Bragg was sure of occupying Louisville—he meant to make the Ohio River the northern frontier of the Confederacy, and then he intended to "invade the Northwest." So confident was he of success in this scheme, he prepared and printed beforehand an "address to the people of the Northwest," in which he, in the character of conqueror, told them how they could purchase his withdrawal from their soil, and their exemption from the ravages of war! Is it not amazing to remember how recently the rebel General fulminated this proclamation before Louisville, and alarmed the Nation lest its pompous boasts should be realized?

When Bragg pushed forward from Chattanooga toward Kentucky, leaving Nashville behind him, and Buell's army followed North in pursuit, leaving Nashville likewise in his rear, the waves of rebellion seemed to close over the fated capital of Tennessee, as over nearly all the State. Military men of the Union faith urged the necessity of evacuating Nashville; and only the unflinching courage of Andy Johnson prevented this great blunder. He declared that he would never leave Nashville; but if the city had to be taken by the rebels, his body should be found beneath the ruins of its capitol. His firmness prevailed. The city was held; and though for many weeks it was besieged and cut off from communication northward, it was triumphantly rescued from danger. It is now the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, and possesses a prestige it never held before as the redeemed capital of a Southern State, soon to be restored to its duty and privileges under the Constitution.

Bragg's army, that so lately overwhelmed Tennessee, and disturbed Kentucky to its foundations—where is it? To the reply to this question Gen. Rosecrans is about to devote himself. It is enough to say now that the late immense and menacing columns of Bragg have fled before the National army, and have disappeared, leaving Kentucky wholly free from a rebel foothold, and Tennessee more entirely in the National power than it has been since the war began.

The army of Van Dorn and Price, that advanced but a short time ago upon Corinth and Bolivar, meaning to dislodge Gen. Grant, and coöperate with Bragg by seizing Columbus, Cairo, and Paducah, met with even more bloody and decisive repulse than did Bragg's army. It fell back upon Holly Springs, Mississippi, completely staggered by defeat. But it has not been allowed to rally there. Gen. Grant has gathered up his forces, and pressed further down into the State of Mississippi than ever the National arms were borne before. The rebels are retreating, and all Northern Mississippi is now under the control of the Union arms. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is relieved. Gen. Sherman at Memphis can coöperate directly with Grant at Holly Springs, and Rosecrans at Nashville or Huntsville, as the case may require. And Gen. Grant, not hindered at Holly Springs at all, may push on his army till Jackson (Miss.) and Vicksburgh (connecting with Jackson by railroad) are occupied by the Union troops. And then the Mississippi River will be opened, to be kept open by gunboats till the rebellion is crushed and peace restored.

At no time before has the rebellion been so broken and so weak in the West, and the Union armies so confident, well handled and strong. It will be owing to folly worse than judicial blindness if we fail to have a complete restoration of the Union authority, from Cairo to New-Orleans, in all the States bordering on the Mississippi River, before the Winter closes.

The Cause of the Rebellion.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was asserted in my presence last evening, that Slavery was the cause of the present war, existing in our country, and that I could not name a leading "Republican Journal" that held to the contrary. I denied both assertions, and offered to prove by a leading Republican Journal to the contrary. I think that I have seen in more than one article of your paper, the argument which I held, viz: That Slavery, although the ostensible cause of the war, on the part of the Southern *leaders*, was *not* the real cause, &c.; that disappointments arising from loss of power, jealousy of the part the North and North-west would hereafter hold in the Government of our country, and a desire and hope for a great Southern Confederacy on the part of the Southern leaders, was *the cause*, &c." Will you be kind enough to state if I am correct in my argument. Yours.

It is not very easy to give a satisfactory answer to such a question. There were, undoubtedly a great many influences, political, moral and personal, which combined to cause the rebellion, and among them must, unquestionably, be classed that of Slavery. If there had been no Slavery in the South, probably there would have been no rebellion; and in this sense Slavery may be plausibly said to have caused it. But even with Slavery, other influences were equally requisite to bring it about.

We do not believe that the rebellion had its origin in any apprehension that Slavery would be abolished by the Administration of President Lincoln. In our judgment it was the culmination of a *conspiracy*,—started many years ago, and carefully nursed until it was ripe, and until the political condition of the country was favorable to its execution. Immediately after nullification was quieted in 1833, by the compromise, Gen. Jackson, in a letter to a friend, stated that the project of Disunion, though defeated for the time, was not abandoned,—and that it would still be pursued by those who were enlisted in it, but that *Slavery* would be used as the pretext for it in the next attempt, as the *Tariff* had been in the first. This, we think, assigns to Slavery its true position and influence in this movement. It has been the *pretext* and not the *cause* of the rebellion. The real cause was the ambition of leading Southern men, with Calhoun at their head. If Calhoun could have been President of the United States, we should never have heard of secession. Defeated in that aspiration, he looked upon the South as defeated in his person, and devoted the rest of his life to the task of establishing for the South a separate sovereignty either in the Union or out of it. His last speech in the Senate suggested that the South should be allowed to elect a President, who should serve *jointly* with the existing Executive, and whose assent should be essential to the validity of any act affecting Southern interests. His nullification movement in 1832 was an attempt to assert for the States of the South the equivalent right to veto any law that contravened their wishes.

Starting with this determination to achieve the *actual*, and if need be the *formal*, independence of the South, Mr. Calhoun availed himself of every possible means of enlisting the judgments, the passions and the resentments of the Southern people in its support. The rise of the Abolition Party in 1832, just after he had failed with the Tariff as a lever, put what promised to be a much more powerful weapon in his hands. From that time forward he devoted himself to the agitation of the Slavery question. So far as public influence went, the Abolitionists formed then a contemptible faction. Mr. Calhoun made them respectable and powerful; and, what was much more to his purpose, he filled the whole South with terror and hatred of them. Then by demanding of the Federal Government, in the name of the South, what he knew it could not grant in the interest of Slavery, he adroitly transferred to that Government the terror and hatred which he had excited against Abolition.

After his death his disciples, who inherited his ambition as well as his principles, continued his labors. For years Abolition was agitated in the South, even more than Slavery in the North. As the movement acquired strength it began to take shape. Conventions were held, in which, while the mass of delegates amused themselves by discussing their ostensible object, commercial independence, the leaders held secret conclaves on their *real* purpose—political independence. Leagues were formed to promote Disunion. Some of the correspondence of the leaders in this conspiracy ten or fifteen years ago, has already come to light; more will do so in due time. Yancey, six or eight years ago, revealed the plot in a private letter; it was to "fire the Southern heart,"—enlist Southern passion, prejudice, apprehension, and ambition,—so that when the proper time for an explosion should come, the Cotton States would be "precipitated into revolution," and the mass of the Southern people could be drawn along in their wake. The leaders decided in their own minds that the election of a Republican President would be an event sufficiently startling to the South, after all this preparation, to justify them in lighting the train they had so carefully laid. They counted for a time on Fremont's election in 1856, and made their arrangements accordingly. But a divided Northern vote defeated Fremont, and compelled them to postpone action. In 1860 they made themselves sure of an occasion, by dividing the Democratic party at Charleston, and thus rendering Mr. Lincoln's election certain. When that took place, they seized the pretext they had prepared in advance,—"precipitated the Cotton States into revolution," and plunged into rebellion against the National Government.

From this our correspondent will see that, in our judgment, Slavery has been the *means* by which the rebellion was made possible, rather than the *cause* for which it was planned and started. But for Slavery the conspirators never could have brought the mass of the Southern people to favor disunion. It was only because they were made to believe that it was in danger from the Federal Government, that they took up arms against that Government. Slavery is their only bond of union,—and although it was not the primary *cause* of the rebellion, it has been its real strength and support from the beginning to the present time.

Gov. Seymour and the Powers That Be.—Mr. Seymour, in his recent speech at Utica, took occasion, as he has done before, to claim for himself and his party great virtue for speaking of the President of the United States in respectful terms. He quoted from former speeches of his own upon the virtue of obedience, and declared that he had before denounced reproaches against the President as "injurious to the dignity and the honor of our people." He charged upon his opponents, in substance, that they had been guilty of the sin of "speaking evil of dignities," and claimed for his election that it was a rebuke of that sin, and of his opponents for having been guilty of it among their many shortcomings.

It is hardly perhaps to be wondered at that after such an assumption of such superior excellence, Mr. Seymour should, in a few minutes, fall into that very trangression which he had thus rebuked. He does not, indeed, speak evil of the President of the United States. But the Governors of the Northern States are just as truly "the powers that be," as the President. In their sphere they are entitled to receive from Mr. Seymour, as from every one else, obedience and respect—to be treated, as Mr. Seymour says of the President, "with the courtesy due to their position and to the dignity of the American public." And yet he allows himself to be guilty of a grave offence against the Governors. He does not apply coarse terms to them. He does not even stigmatize them as "Abolitionists," as some of his supporters, following the suggestion of Beauregard, are not slow to do. But he suffers himself to be betrayed into a misrepresentation against them, which is far worse than opprobrious terms, or "terms of reproach" from those who are known to be friends, could ever be. He spoke of "that seditious spirit which has prompted the Northern Governors to give a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government."

Now this is, "not to put too fine a point upon it," a slander. No Northern Governor has ever yielded "a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government." We suppose Mr. Seymour meant to refer to a certain letter of Gov. Andrew's. We challenge him to name any act or word of any other Northern Governor, of which even his new-fledged fastidiousness to the respect due to the General Government could complain. And even as to Gov. Andrew we defy him to point to anything which he has done, or failed to do, upon which any such charge could be well founded; any act of omission or commission on his part against the General Government which sought for itself the protection of any condition whatever. "Conditional obedience" is not as yet fairly chargeable upon the Northern Governors.

And when Mr. Seymour, in the midst of his claims to a superior sense of what is due to a magistrate, bases upon one expression in one letter of one Governor, without any act whatever to correspond with the construction which that Governor's enemies put upon it, a charge of "sedition," of "conditional obedience," against men who have shown themselves so loyal, so true, so active, so abundantly ready, so heartily willing, in the cause of the Government as have "the Northern Governors," it seems to us not inapt to quote against him his own words, and to warn him "that such language, at all times demoralizing, is dangerous in times of civil war."

The Beaufort Library.—We have the pleasure to announce that the books composing the library captured at Beaufort, which were advertised to be sold at auction next Monday, "by order and under the direction of the Collector of the Port of New-York"—against which proceeding we entered a protest in our last issue—were yesterday afternoon ordered to be withdrawn from exhibition, and the sale has been indefinitely postponed. It is well that we have been saved the National disgrace of such a petty bit of—what has been called vandalism—though we are not aware that any Vandal auctioneer ever exposed to public roup and destruction any collection of "old, important and scarce works" that might have been captured in any of the wars of his tribe. We hope, now, that the books will at once be removed from the auctioneer's shelves, and that this sale will not only be indefinitely postponed, but definitely prohibited. We suppose it would not be advisable to send the books back yet to South Carolina. They should, however, be carefully got together again, under charge of some bibliographer, and safely put away in some public building, where neither mice, moths nor auctioneers can get at them. When we resume our amicable relations with South Carolina—as we hope to do some day—we shall bind our friendship by sending back to her the trophies we have captured; and among those which will be of most value in her regeneration will be the old Beaufort Library, which, by the efforts of the Press, has been saved from the sad fortunes of war.

A Happy Riddance.—There is a very general movement in the city to abolish postage stamps as currency after to-day. The stage lines and city railroads, the restaurants, the newspapers, and a large number of small dealers will hereafter neither take nor offer them. In the course of [illegible] coming [illegible] hope, will be altogether done away with, and the memory of them will remain only as a nightmare of the past. The public, we fear, will suffer a good deal of loss, as indeed they have suffered ever since they came into use; but we hope the Post-office authorities will be lenient as well as just, and receive at their full value all the cartloads of filthy, greasy, rumpled and torn stamps that may be brought to them, or pasted on letters or newspapers.

There is now a pretty good supply of Mr. Chase's legitimate postage currency in circulation—enough, we think, to serve the purposes of currency. It is being manufactured and given out as fast as possible. We are sorry to see that some of it is printed on such shocking bad paper. We know that at the present enormous price of paper it is impossible to furnish a very good quality for five and ten cent notes; but the fact that we still furnish the Times at two cents shows that the Government could afford a better article. We need ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth more of the nickel cents, too, which are being manufactured in Philadelphia in such vast quantities. Without a large additional supply of these, it will be impossible to do away with the one cent postage stamps.

Garibaldi—His Condition.—The friends of Garibaldi will be shocked to learn that his life is in very serious danger; and, they will be equally surprised to hear that if he dies, he will be not less the victim of bad surgery than of heartless politics.

In the desultory and unfortunate firing that occurred when the Great Liberator was taken prisoner, it will be remembered, he was shot in the foot—the wound being upon the instep. It was exceedingly painful from the start, and the sufferer was at once removed with great care to Varignano, where he was supplied with four medical attendants. The excitement and sympathy of friends in England led to the visit of Dr. Partridge, of London, to the sufferer. He found the four surgeons in attendance equally divided in opinion as to whether the ball remained in the wounded limb. Dr. Partridge decided that it did not. (For this visit and the opinions given in the case, Dr. Partridge charged and was paid $3,500.) New evidence, however, has reversed the decision; and the news now is that Garibaldi must lose his limb—"the only question being as to the moment and mode of amputation." Dr. Nelaton, one of the most eminent of French Surgeons, has offered his services as operator, and Garibaldi has accepted them. The protracted and painful sufferings of the illustrious patriot have shattered his system and left him but a feeble constitution to resist the shock to which he is to be subjected. He has been removed to Spezzia, and a few days more will determine the fate of him who, more than any living man, sways the hearts of men. It would be the tragedy of modern ages if the immortal hero who created the Kingdom of Italy should be the victim of Italy's King.

The Proclamation Abroad.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from our Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, to a high official of our City, dated the 21st ult.:

"The Emancipation Proclamation gives very general satisfaction. *It has increased the value of American securities held here*, and likewise made us hosts of friends."

When we consider that Frankfort is the chief financial centre of Germany, as New-York is of our own country, the importance of the fact above stated cannot be over-estimated. It shows how that great act of the President is viewed by impartial minds in a city where aristocratic and absolutist jealousies have not the power which they exert in England and France, and at a distance from all influences of party and passion, which blind so many here, and which enable falsehood, in the interest of treason, to obtain so strong a foothold among us.

Popular Dissertations upon Diseases of the Lungs.—Dr. Hunter concludes in the present issue of the Times his first series of essays upon diseases of the throat and lungs. That they have been read widely and with profound interest, we have every reason to believe; and while many of the writer's views conflict with those of the profession at large, they have certainly commended themselves quite generally to the popular judgment. Many instances of successful cures effected under his prescriptions have been brought to our notice. Success is the test in medicine as in war. To this test the system of Dr. Hunter has been put, and with the most surprising results.

After an interval of a few weeks, a new series of papers devoted entirely to the discussion of Asthma, will appear from Dr. Hunter's pen. His discoveries in regard to that disease are [illegible] to be highly important.

[illegible]

Sale of Valuable Oil [illegible]

large catalogue, the contents of the [illegible] of the late lamented artist, Rembrandt Peale, are to be sold on Tuesday next at Philadelphia, without reserve, by the Executors. Among them are several famous heads of Washington, by the elder Peale, Pine, Stuart, and Trumbull, including a duplicate of the original, painted by the younger Peale from life, in 1795. A large number of works of art, such as would naturally be gathered in the *atelier* of a devotee of the easel, during a life of more than half a century, will be found there, including a number of rare and choice engravings and pencil sketches. The advertisement of the sale will be found in another column.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Yates, of Illinois, arrived in Philadelphia on the night of Nov. 12. Gov. Yates came West in the company of Gen. Fremont, and goes to Washington to look after the Illinois soldiers.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption.—Continued.

LETTER NO. XXIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have already explained *why* no treatment can possibly effect the cure of Consumption which does not begin at the foundation, by restoring the *purity of the blood*, and causing the *oxydation* and *absorption of the tubercles*. I propose now to show that even this must be combined with other means sufficiently potent to remove the *inflamed* and *thickened* condition of the mucous membrane lining the air-tubes, or the function of the lungs will still be but feebly performed, and, as a consequence, the *blood* can neither be kept pure, nor *tubercles* prevented from re-forming.

As, in this climate, most cases of Consumption arise from "*colds*" which have become *seated*, it will be understood that in all such cases we have a chronic inflammation of the lining of the Air passages. "*Nasal Catarrh*,"—"*Sore Throat*," and "*Chronic Bronchitis*" all exist in greater or less severity, and the physician must remove them and bring back the mucous membrane to health, before the function of the lungs can be restored. If they be permitted to remain, they will continue to obstruct the bronchial tubes with mucus—diminish their size—shorten the breath—and prevent a sufficient quantity of air from being received to *keep* the blood pure. They are in fact the *real* cause of Consumption, and so long as they remain they feed and increase both the *carbon* in the blood, and the tubercles in the lungs.

From these facts the reader can understand that one of the great objects of treatment is to subdue this catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane. *How* can this be accomplished? Certainly not by dosing the stomach; and yet this is all that is ever attempted. It is no treatment for a *local* disease in the lungs to pour "*Cod Liver Oil*," "*Cough Mixtures*" and "*Tonics*" into the stomach, for they never reach the part affected; and, besides, such medicines possess no properties capable of effecting cure if they did. No physician will pretend that cod *liver oil*, or any *cough mixture* or *tonic* ever compounded, has power to remove tubercles, purify the blood, or heal the mucous membrane, even if *directly applied*. How then, in the name of reason, can they accomplish these objects, when they are applied to a distant and a healthy part? They do not do anything of the kind, and every physician knows, when he prescribes them, that they *will not*. They are merely palliatives—nothing more—and nobody but the patient expects them to heal the lungs.

Having explained why medicines given by the stomach always fail, let me now tell you what will succeed. A wash or an ointment applied to a disease on the surface of the body accomplishes its cure, not by its action on the system, but by its direct action on the part affected. The same medicines which effect cure when directly applied, would do no good, and often a great deal of harm, if taken into the stomach. It follows, therefore, that the cure depends on the *direct application*. By directly applying medicines, we effect the cure of inflammations and ulcerations of the eye, skin, and other parts of the body, and by treating disease of the mucous membrane of the lungs in the same manner, we accomplish precisely the same results. This, then, is the reason why it is necessary in every case of pulmonary disease to treat the patient by *inhalation*. The lungs were designed by nature for the reception of *air*, *gas* and *vapor*, and we cannot introduce into them solid or fluid medicines, but we can always reduce these solids and fluids to vapor, and *inhale* them, and they will manifest in the lungs all the virtues they possess. If physicians could apply washes and liniments to the inner surface of the air tubes, they would do so in every case; but because they cannot do this, they desert the principle of direct medication altogether, and under the wretched pretense of striving to accomplish the same ends through the stomach, sacrifice the life of every consumptive invalid who confides his health to their care.

The medicines which it is necessary for the patient to *inhale* are of four kinds. First, *expectorants*, to expel the mucus; second, *sedatives*, to allay irritation; third, *astringents*, to diminish secretion; and fourth, *alteratives*, to change the action of the diseased membrane. These, by acting directly on the parts affected, not only promote the cure of the disease, but also, from the commencement, add greatly to the comfort of the patient by relieving his more troublesome symptoms. The *cough* is relieved by the expulsion of the mucus, *shortness of breath* vanishes with the removal of the local obstructions, *hectic* disappears with the subsidence of pulmonary irritation and *spitting of blood* and *loss of flesh* cease the moment the blood is properly oxydized. You see, therefore, that this treatment fulfills all the requirements of the patient for relief, while affording him what none other can—a rational hope of restoration to health.

"But," it is frequently asked, "do you give no medicines by the stomach?" Certainly I do, when they are required. If the patient is *feeble* and losing flesh, I put him upon *strong, nourishing* diet, and give tonics to aid his digestion. There is no objection to the use of Cod Liver Oil as nourishment under such circumstances, although I find rich soups, made from fat meat, quite as beneficial and a great deal more palatable. If the *bowels* are confined, the *liver* torpid, or the function of any other organ impeded or suppressed, medicines must be given to correct them. The function of every abdominal organ should be kept even more active than natural, that they may draw off irritation from the lungs. Again, those afflicted with this disease have usually a very *feeble circulation*, hence I always order *warm flannels* upon the limbs and *strong double-soled boots* upon the feet. Lastly, gentle exercise in the open air—proportionate to the strength of the patient—is an indispensable requisite of proper treatment. All these means are valuable, and no educated physician would think of disregarding them, yet what are they but so much attention to HYGIENE. Unaided by inhalation, they never yet effected the cure of a case of Consumption, and never will. Combined with the direct application of oxygen to the tubercular deposits and the blood, and with the daily inhalation of medicines to act upon the diseased air-tubes and cells, they are all-important; for, as working together, they accomplish that end for which the patient submits his case to the physician—the healing of the lungs.

No principle in medicine is better established than that to effect a cure we must treat the *disease* not the *symptoms*. In consumption, if we would treat the disease the patient must *inhale*, for there is no other means of reaching its seat. Treatment by the stomach can never be more than *palliative*, while that by inhalation is always *radical*—it gets the remedy to the very *root* of the evil.

Subject as mankind are to an infinite variety of opposing influences, and to idiosyncracies both of mind and body,—*invariable* success is not possible in the treatment of this, or any other disease. A condition of lungs which is scarcely dangerous to one person may prove mortal to another. But the many and wonderful recoveries which *have* been, and *are* being effected by the direct and powerful treatment I advocate, are in singular contrast with the universal failure which *has* attended, and *must* ever attend treatment by the *Stomach* in disease of the *Lungs*. If, in laboring as I have done for so many years, to diffuse among the people of this country practical and rational opinions, in regard to the causes and treatment of pulmonary diseases, I had done no more than to discourage the invalid from a reliance for cure upon quackish *cough syrups*—*fish oil*, and the miserable system of *palliation* so common, I should still consider I had accomplished a great work; but when I find my professional brethren adopting my theories, and commending my practice for its rationality and success—when, I in like manner, see the *carbon* theory and the oxygen treatment, both adopted in Europe—usually so conservative of old ideas—as the long sought-for light which is to guide the profession to success in the treatment of Consumption—when I am daily greeted by old patients who come to tell me of the years of health and gratitude which they owe to my treatment, and when I look around and see confidence and hope beaming from the faces of those who come daily to consult me, I cannot but feel that my labors have accomplished a wider and a higher range of usefulness, and I am encouraged to go on until Consumption ceases to be regarded with that dread it now inspires.

Having discussed the subject of "Catarrh," "Bronchitis," and "Consumption" in the foregoing letters, I am compelled by my professional engagements to postpone for a short time the continuation of the series. In a few weeks, however, I hope to be able to resume, when I shall explain the nature, causes and cure of Asthma.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devote his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A & B, 9¾ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.

Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.

Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOS. 66 AND 68 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.

G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The 16th and concluding volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA being now at press and shortly to be published, it is proper to state that after the publication and delivery to subscribers of that volume the price will be advanced 50 cents per volume to all future subscribers. This increased price is rendered necessary by reason of the advance of paper and materials in the manufacture of the work, as also by the very great expense of the literary labor, much exceeding the estimate made when we first issued our terms to subscribers, five years since. We have faithfully kept to our engagements, giving to the subscribers more than we promised, and we trust those who fail to procure the work during its progress will not regard the increased price as unreasonable.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE CYCLOPEDIA,
IN THE VARIOUS STYLES OF BINDING:

In Extra Cloth, per volume	$3 00
In Library Leather, per volume	3 50
In Half Turkey Morocco, black, per volume	4 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per volume	4 50
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edged, per volume	5 00
In Full Russia	5 00

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED,
RAFF'S MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY.

A MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY—Containing the Laws, Forms and Regulations relating to Pensions, Bounty Land, Bounty Money, Pay, Claims for Horses and other Property destroyed, &c., &c.; with the Opinions of the Attorneys-General, and the Official Regulations and Decisions pertaining to these subjects. By GEORGE W. RAFF. One vol., 12mo, Law Sheep, $2.

Will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

Opinion of Joseph H. Barrett Commissioner of Pensions.

It is eminently due to the ability and fidelity with which this Manual has been prepared, that I should express the great satisfaction which I have found in its perusal, and my sense of its very great value. In truth, I know of no other work that so nearly approaches my ideal of a convenient and reliable work on Pensions, and the related topics; and it has my cordial commendation.

Blanks for obtaining Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

These forms are printed on one full sheet of heavy paper, and conform in every respect to the latest requisitions of the Pension and Second Auditor's Offices. They also contain full "Instructions for Filling," "Power of Attorney," "Declaration of the Applicant," "Clerk's Certificate," "Affidavits of Witnesses," &c.

Twelve Forms—price 75 cents per quire.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Publishers,
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For sale in New-York, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway.
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J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st.
P. R. LEWIS.

LES MISERABLES.
BY VICTOR HUGO.
THE ONLY TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH SANCTIONED BY THE AUTHOR.

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. will publish on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, a complete translation of this work, comprising FANTINE, COSETTE, MARIUS, SAINT DENIS and JEAN VALJEAN, together with a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VICTOR HUGO. This translation has been executed at the special request of M. VICTOR HUGO, by LASCELLES WRAXALL, Esq., aided by M. ESQUIROS. It is the only translation into the English language which fairly represents the thoughts and expression of the Author; and it is the only one which can *legally* be published in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy, and the only one which can be *rightfully* published in the United States.

The entire work complete in one volume, large 8vo. Price, in Paper, $1; in Muslin, $1 50.

*** POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION. ***

Messrs. W. I. POOLEY & CO. announce that, in consequence of the unexpectedly large number of copies ordered of their AUTHORIZED EDITION of VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES, they have been obliged to postpone the day of publication. It will be ready, without fail, on

THURSDAY, Nov. 20.
W. I. POOLEY & CO.,
No. 331 Franklin-square, New-York,
(Harper's Building.)

Booksellers, send in your orders at once.

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.
TO THE TRADE.

In consequence of the appearance of a catchpenny edition of "Les Miserables," reprinted from a pirated London copy, the publisher of the genuine copyright translation, is compelled himself to issue a low-priced edition, which will appear in a few days, the five parts complete in one volume, cloth bound, $1 50, and paper covers $1.

The well-known favorite five-volume edition will not be changed in style or price.

By ordering "CARLETON'S EDITION" the public will obtain, at the same price, a superior translation, in much larger and clearer type; and Booksellers will discourage and condemn the most unjustifiable and flagrant case of reprint that has ever disgraced the annals of the American Book Trade.

THE GIFT-BOOK FOR 1863.

CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
Will publish about Nov. 20,
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED
EDITION OF
BITTER-SWEET.

A Poem, by J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb,) with fifty illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings by E. J. Whitney, Esq., in one volume, large 12mo.

This popular work, which has reached the sixteenth edition, and has become a household poem throughout the land, the publisher now offers in its new dress as an ELEGANT AND SUITABLE GIFT-BOOK FOR THIS AND ALL SEASONS.

It is embellished with fifty illustrations, which for design and execution have not been excelled, and is printed on superb tinted paper at the Riverside Press, and will be bound in extra illuminated cloth, and various styles of morocco. It cannot fail to be the favorite Gift-Book of the season.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
NOW READY,
BRADBURY'S new S. S. Music Book,
THE GOLDEN SHOWER.

A second volume to the GOLDEN CHAIN, and just the book to follow it, consisting of new, fresh and attractive Music and Hymns for the Sabbath School. It is very popular.

ALSO,
THE GOLDEN CHAIN,
The most popular S. S. Music Book ever issued from the press.
For sale by Booksellers generally, and by
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., N. Y.
P. S.—Send 15 cents for a specimen copy.

ONLY COMPLETE EDITION TO BE READY
EARLY NEXT WEEK.
The
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.
Translated from the French by
WM. HENRY HURLBERT.
With Notes, and a Map of the Environs of Richmond.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
THE
PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES.
BY
GUSTAVE AIMARD,
Author of the "Prairie Flower," "The Indian Scout," "The Trail Hunter," etc.

THE PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES; OR, ADVENTURES IN THE AMERICAN DESERT. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, author of the "Prairie Flower," "The Indian Scout," "The Trail Hunter," etc., is published and for sale this day, complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price 50 cents in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.

Published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest Literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT.
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 25.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 757 Broadway.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*
"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*
"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*
"A tale of love and crime poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*
"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD—CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

At a Convention of citizens, held at the residence of William Harrison, No. 15 Beach-st., on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for School Officers, irrespective of politics:
For Commissioner—JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.
For Inspector—JOHN HEWITT.
For Trustees—DAVID D. ARCHER, GEORGE IRELAND, JR.
JAMES STUART, No. 33 Varick-st., Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, No. 15 Beach-st., Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by the Citizens' Association.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
ALFRED PARRY, Captain,
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers,
No. 28 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 82 White-st., New-York.

DR. G. W. SCOLLAY'S
AIR-TIGHT DEODORIZING
BURIAL CASE,
PATENTED MARCH 18, 1862.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of Undertakers, and all parties interested, to a new and useful improvement in Burial Cases, by means of which a human body may be withheld from interment some sixty to ninety days, or more, without the emission of the usual offensive odor, and at a small expense beyond that of the ordinary wooden Burial-case. The invention is simple, effective, and not liable to derangement.

When the invention was completed, and its efficacy tested by numerous experiments, to the satisfaction of the undersigned, he brought it before the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, who, on the 29th of April, 1862, appointed a Scientific Committee to investigate its merits and report thereon; this Committee, under date of May 15, 1862, presented an elaborate report for which there is no room in this advertisement to mention. The conclusion of the report, however, is here given:

"In conclusion, your Committee cannot but feel that the advantages of the improvement are obviously many and great, and the practical points deducible from the foregoing, and which your Committee regard as established, are as follows:

First—Dr. Scollay has succeeded in making the common wooden coffin water-tight and air-tight, up to a certain degree of pressure.

Second—Beyond this point, by the judicious application of a self-adjusting valve, the gases are allowed to escape, and the coffin secured against explosion.

Third—By the introduction of a chemical compound he renders the escaping gases inoffensive and disinfecting.

Fourth—Its cheapness is such as to place it within the reach of all.

Fifth—Having examined the improvement carefully, and conducted satisfactory experiments, we regard it as our duty in the present exigency to bring it speedily before the public, and recommend its general adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) S. POLLAK, M. D.,
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.,
JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D.,
M. SCHUYLER, D. D.,
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D.,
R. R. HAZARD, JR.

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1862."

When the foregoing had transpired, the subscriber went immediately to Washington with the following letter of introduction, to lay the matter before the proper authorities there:

ROOMS WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1862.

Dr. WM. G. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. G. W. Scollay, of this city, who, on our recommendation, visits Washington to bring to your notice an improvement in burial cases, which is regarded by this Commission as of great value. I would simply state that a Scientific Committee was appointed by this Commission to investigate the merits of this invention, the result of which investigation is an elaborate report, in which the Commission fully concur, and to which I respectfully refer you.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES E. YEATMAN, President.

The result of the visit of the undersigned to Washington, is best set forth, by the following certificates of the Surgeon-General, and the Assistant Surgeon-General, of the United States, U. S. A.

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A., WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

My attention having been called by the Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, to an invention of Dr. G. W. Scollay, called an "Air-tight Deodorizing Burial Case," I have examined the same; and, at my request, Dr. Scollay has conducted and concluded an experiment therewith, under my personal observation.

The result is perfectly satisfactory, and has convinced me that the claims made for this case are substantial, and that the improvement is one of great practical utility; that the principle of its most important feature—the deodorizer—is correct; while the application of it, as made by Dr. Scollay, to an ordinary burial case, is so simple, cheap and effective, as to commend it strongly for general use. For sanitary, and other reasons, I cordially recommend its adoption for army purposes, especially in all cases where it is desirable to withhold a body from interment an unusual length of time, or to transport to distant points.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

I fully concur in the above opinions and recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and think the invention of Dr. Scollay very valuable in its sanitary relation.

R. C. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon-General.
Surgeon-General's Office,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

The undersigned would state as a sequel to this mode of bringing his invention before the public, that his "Air-Tight Deodorizing Burial Case," has been adopted, and is now in general use, in some of our large Western Cities; and that it can be immediately furnished by any of our City undertakers to parties desirous of having the remains of their deceased relatives or friends removed from this or other cities, or from distant localities. As before stated, this case is not expensive. It is extremely light, and easy for handling, or for transportation—is not liable (like the Iron Burial Cases in present use) to explosion from the expanding pressure of gases, generated by ordinary decomposition; and, which is more important than all, the very expensive, disagreeable, and oftentimes unsuccessful process of the present method of embalming, is entirely avoided—the simple application of this invention to the ordinary wooden coffin, rendering a recourse to the latter mode of interment altogether unnecessary.

The undersigned can be consulted, or communications may be addressed to him, at No. 416 Broadway, first floor, or at St. Louis, Mo. G. W. SCOLLAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

Messrs. M'GRAW & TAYLOR, No. 163 Bowery, are manufacturing this Case, and are now prepared to supply the trade.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods, dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25; with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address
HENRY CRAIG,
No. 183 Centre-st., New-York.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, By which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS, And all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, And is good for MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness,
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
and
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
Which
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY
DOES.
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE, MARRIED,
OR
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE,
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their Stages,
At Little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;
No inconvenience;
and
NO EXPOSURE.
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE,
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling
ALL POISONOUS, DISEASED, and
WORN-OUT MATTER.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED,
and that the
"POISON"
has,
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM,
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE
AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."

WE MAKE "NO SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
DEPOT—No. 104 SOUTH-TENTH-ST., (BELOW CHESTNUT-STREET,)
PHILADELPHIA.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 25 bbls. Ashes, 22,104 bbls. Flour, 69 bbls. and 378 bags Corn Meal, 82,585 bushels Wheat, 173,735 bushels Corn, 485 bushels Barley, 5,048 bushels Oats, 4,560 bushels Malt, 4,007 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,281 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls., at $8 37½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

CANDLES—A moderate business has been transacted in this line, at uniform quotations. Sperm, 35c. for plain, and 40c. for patent; Stearic, 26c.@27c.; Adamantine, 19½c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—Has been in moderate request, at full rates. Liverpool Orrel, $8@$8 25; do. Cannel, $9@$9 50 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $7 75@$8 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 300 mats Java, at 34c.; 800 bags Rio, part at 32c.; 800 bags Maracaibo, at 31c.@32½c., and 550 bags Savanilla, on private terms, ℔ ℔.

CHEMICALS—The principal kinds have been in fair request, and prices have been firm.

COPPER—Ingot has been more active, for immediate and future delivery, at 32c.@32½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, to-day, at firmer prices. Middlings, 64½c.@65c. Sales, 3,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 80; poor to choice extra State at $6 00@$6 40, chiefly at $6 05@$6 15; Superfine Western; inferior to choice, at $5 70@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 85
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 25
Superfine Genesee	6 00	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@10 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand, in part for Government use, at, however, rather easier prices. Sales 2,400 bbls., at $6 55@$6 95 for poor to choice superfine Baltimore, &c., $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $6 00@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 25@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at a decline, however, of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The reported sales since our last add up 387,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 56; Amber Western, at $1 44@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 31; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 23; Amber State at $1 44 and Amber Kentucky at $1 47 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales, since our last, 192,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c., closing at 71c. for shipping Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@65c. for unsound; 72½c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@75c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,600 bushels. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 67c.@68c.; Western, at 67c.@69c.; and State, at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 48@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 5,300 bushels.

GUNPOWDER—Has been in active request at $6 50@$6 75 for Kentucky Rifle, ℔ 25 ℔ pkg., and 50c.@85c. for Sporting, ℔ ℔. Blasting sells at $3 75@$3 88, and Shipping $4 ℔ 25 ℔ pkg.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand for shipment and home use at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are pretty actively sought after, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Cuba has been in demand at $1 05@$1 10, duty paid; 92½c.@95c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

LATHS—Eastern are in a fair demand at uniform quotations.

LEAD—Has been in moderate request at $8@$8 25 for all kinds of pig, ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales were light to-day, having been confined to 60 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 45c.; 25 hhds. Barbados at 43c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 37c.@38c., and by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 31½c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and prices altogether nominal at present. Spirits Turpentine, $2 45@$2 50.

OILS—Have been in fair demand and very firm and buoyant in price. Petroleum, 32½c.@35c. for Crude, and 62½c.@70c. for Refined, ℔ gallon. Other kinds as before quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more abundant and in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales, 1 650 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 87½ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in fair request at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔; sales 1,000 boxes. Lard rules heavy; sales 1 200 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in more demand at drooping rates. Sales since our last 350 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in brisk demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State ℔ ℔. Cheese is in good request, at 9c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

The movements in Provisions in Cincinnati during the week ending Nov. 12, the *Price Current* notices thus: "The feeling in the market for Provisions has been rather a heavy one. There has been less demand for all articles, and in some cases prices are lower. Mess Pork has been held at $10 50 to $11 for fair to the most reliable city brands, but there has not been much demand. 1,000 bbls. city sold yesterday at $10 75, which was the most important sale we heard of during the week. There has been an irregular demand for bacon, to fill army contracts, at 5c. for shoulders, loose, and 5½c. for sides, packed, but the offerings exceeded the demand at any time, so that the market was dull. No sale of bulk meats, and prices are nominal at 4c. for Shoulders and 5c. for Sides. In new stuff there has been no animation. Green meats are held at 3½c., 5c. and 5¾c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams, but it was for Hams only that there was any regular demand, and they were wanted all the week at about this rate. Box meats are held at 6c., 7c. and 7¼c. for Cumberland cut, short rib and short clear, but buyers have been demanding concessions of ¼c. Lard has been in favor of buyers and closes at 9c. for present delivery, and could not be sold for December at better than 8¾c.@8⅞c. Head and gut may be quoted at 8½c., and butchers the same. The city manufacturers are paying 8c. for butchers and furnishing packages. There will be even more than there was last season of the hog rendered into lard. Grease has declined to 6½c.@7½c. for brown and white, and Tallow is dull at 10c.@10½c."

RICE—Sales, 250 bags East India at $5 25 in bond and $7 25 free, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in fair request, and is firm. Turk's Island, 36c. ℔ bush. Liverpool, as before quoted.

SEEDS—Have been moderately dealt in at $2 95@$3 15 for Rough Flax, and $2 for Timothy ℔ bush.; 10½c.@10¾c. for Clover ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, 6,000 mats Cassia, in bond, on private terms, and 450 bags Pepper, part at 23½c.@24c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,500 hhds. including New-Orleans, raw and clarified, at 10½c.@12½c., Cuba at 9½c.@10¼c., and Porto Rico at 10½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good request at advancing prices.

SPELTER—Has been lightly dealt in at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates.

TIN—The principal transactions have been in Straits at 39c.@40c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 36½c.@37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were moderate, at rather firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,500 bbls. at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels, at 8½@8¾d.; Corn, 43,000 bushels, at 7½d. in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel. For Glasgow—Flour, 1,000 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London—500 bbls. Flour, by an American vessel, at 2s. 1½d., and 1,000 bbls. do., by a foreign vessel, at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels, by an American vessel, at 8¼d.@9d., and 7,000 bushels, by a foreign vessel, at 11½d in ship's bags, ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 3¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA WILL PREACH a sermon in behalf of the Mission Sabbath Schools of this City, under the care of the Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions, TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 16, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., (Rev. H. D. GANSE,) Service at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken for the purpose of meeting the expenses of carrying on these schools.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms,) No. 446 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening, 7½, "*Doing Good,*" by CHARLES C. GOSS. Singing by Father REED's Troupe of Old Folks. Rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING. Everybody welcome. Special collection on Sunday evening.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach a sermon at the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*The Duties of Young Men in their Relation to the Age.* All are invited. A Union Devotional Meeting is held at the Rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av. and 9th-st., every Thursday Evening.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Missionary Association of Sabbath-School No. 91, connected with the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S,) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, Rev. J. T. DURYEA and others. Friends of the Sabbath-School Missionary work are invited to be present.

"SELFISHNESS AS AN ELEMENT IN CHRISTIANITY."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—UNION MEETING—in the Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D.; WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq.; Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and Chaplain HAYNES. All are invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts. Rev. Dr. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., is expected to preach at this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, the public services of recognition and of ordination of the Pastor, Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, will take place in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services SUNDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING; the AFTERNOON being for Deaf Mutes. In the EVENING Rev. F. C. EWER will repeat, by request, the sermon on *War in its Reconcilement with the Spirit of Christianity.*

JANES M. E. MISSION—NO. 321 WEST 44TH-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Rev. Mr. LARGE will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, by request, will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. The first of a course of lectures on the *Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures*, will be delivered by Rev. ABIEL SILVER, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Rev. THOS. EASTON at 3 P. M., and Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD at 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FIRST OF a series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING next by Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. The promise is, "*Unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation.*" And those who thus look must be an organized body.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, NO. 61 PARK-ST.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session of the School we have short addresses from our many visitors. The public are invited to come to see us and hear our children sing. Preaching in the chapel at 7 o'clock in the evening.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject, the Seventh Sermon on *The Beatitudes*; and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PEGG, the Pastor. Subject—*The Strength and Glory of Young Men in the Battle of Life.*

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THOSE who would learn from the word of God what will be the issue of the present troubles, are earnestly invited to hear the messenger of Christ, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject of the evening—*The Purpose of God's Chastening Discipline with us as a Nation.*

PROF. MATTISON—41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. At 10½ A. M., *The Better Country*; 7½ P. M., *The Reviewer further Reviewed.* The Hutchinson Family will be present and aid in the singing. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*The Human and Divine Elements in Christian Life.* Evening—*The Great Epochs of Christianity.* Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. P. RODGERS, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full Choir. Seats free. Public invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. WM. FERRIE, D. D., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. ROBERT PROCTOR at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY next, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the question, *Does God Execute His Laws in this World?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. Missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.; Sabbath School at 9 A.M. and 2 P. M. Youths' Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Public are invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., LL. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner Marcy-av. and Penn-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Divine Service—MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7¼ o'clock. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M. Rev. JOHN W. CLARK, Rector.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Peace Offering.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., there will be preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. J. D. FULTON, of Albany.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. D. X. JUNKINS WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY SING IN Prof. MATTISON's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., next MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. A choice selection of new and patriotic songs. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. Benefit of the Sabbath School.

A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF New-York and Brooklyn will be held in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop JANES will be present, and the exercises will be of a varied and interesting character. A full attendance of the Leaders is requested.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PEW WANTED—FOR THE WINTER AND Spring, in St. George's Church. Address, with lowest cash rent, P. N., Box No. 4,920, N. Y. Post-office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET MALONE, who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

STATION D—THIS, SATURDAY EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very desirable servants, who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent, respectful and reliable. Also for some thorough chambermaids, housemaids and infants' nurses, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Superior servants at moderate wages for the Winter, at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook in a small private family; understands baking and pastry of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a first-class cook, a situation in the City or country; she is a competent pastry cook, game and soups; does the coarse washing; also, her cousin, as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 192 East 2 st-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to do general housework; has the best of City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 91 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity; knows all kinds of fine cooking and baking, also jellies, preserves and blanc manges; would have no objection to do washing; would go to the country. Apply, this day and Monday, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an excellent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; can give first-rate reference. Call for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands dressing hair; no objection to travel; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse by a highly respectable Protestant woman, whose baby is five weeks old. Call at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-aged English person, of education and capability desires an engagement in a first-class family; undoubted testimonials offered. Address for two days WIDOW, Station A, Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen where she is at present employed, at No. 11 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 155 West 37th-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTed by an experienced dressmaker by the day; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at any time by calling at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—WANTed, a situation, in the City or country, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the house; references given. Address, for three days, MILLINER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman, an American, wants a situation to keep house for a widow and take charge of children or an infant, or take small children and teach them; is capable of filling either; has been eight years in her last place, where she now is; a pious family preferred. Call at No. 215 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen till suited.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or would travel with a lady to Europe or elsewhere; can give good City reference. Call or address S. M., No. 11 6th-st., near Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has lived in best of private families. Apply at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND active girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a competent servant in every respect; is a good cook and baker, first rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation to go to Liverpool or London; will go for the voyage only, to take care of children or wait on a lady, or as companion to a captain's lady; is accustomed to sea traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 38 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHOSE evenings are disengaged, wishes to obtain the keeping of a set of books for a concern or an estate. Undoubted references can be furnished as to honesty and capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent married man (without children) as gardener: has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN Mc., at Bridgman's seed-store, Nos. 876 and 878 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business as coachman; is a good and careful driver and experienced groom; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at or address J. B., at P. Trainer's harness store. No. 326 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his duty thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Address C. H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family in the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 611 Broadway.

AS FIREMAN-BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter or fireman-boy, a man of long experience; has the best of recommendation from his last employer; is sober and honest. Address E. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a tidy, industrious Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid; one who understands her business. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 45 East 37th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 15. Reference required.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and general houseworker, to go some distance from New-York. A German girl preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; (a single colored man preferred;) must be well recommended and understand his business. Apply at No. 101 Cliff-st.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS Jobbing house; one that resides with his parents. Make application in your own handwriting, giving age, reference and residence; salary first year $50. Address A. B. C. & Co., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE OFFICE of a foreign commission hardware merchant. One fresh from a public school preferred. Address Box No. 3,962 New-York Post-office, with letter from teacher.

HELP WANTED.

BOYS.—WANTED, TWO BOYS, 16 YEARS OF age, in a book and stationery business. Apply to J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, giving references and residence.

A VALET.—WANTED, A VALET TO GO TO Cuba with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

MR. LORD'S COURSE OF HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION.—A few more ladies can be received in Mr. LORD'S Class, No. 30 West 15th-st., at 3 P. M., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach the English branches, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and botany, the rudiments of French; also, Latin and Greek, and all the studies usually taught in schools, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References from families and schools, where she has taught before, and from the Principal of the Union Institute, No. 3 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, where a letter may be addressed.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" —No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SUPERIOR TEACHERS WANTED FOR the following, (ladies:) No. 230, French, music, &c., $500, Cuba; No. 231, music, French, New-York; No. 23?, English, $300, Long Island; No. 233, a Professor, music, for Jersey City. SMITH, WILLSON & CO., "Amer. Educational Bureau," No. 561 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (College graduate) wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, would like to exchange music lessons for French or German with a native of one of those countries, who has experience in teaching. Apply at No. 36 Boerman-place, corner of 33d-st. and 4th-av.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

"New World" Clothes-Wringer.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN WRINGERS

It is self-adjusting, wringing handkerchiefs or bed-quilts, without any change. The SILVER MEDAL of the NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was awarded to the "NEW WORLD" at the Fair at Rochester, Oct. 1, 1862. It is adapted to Hotel use or of private families. Read the following testimonial:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 1, 1862.

Messrs. Haines & Pell:

GENTLEMEN: We have used the "New World" Clothes-Wringer in our establishment, and find it the MOST EFFICIENT, SIMPLE and DURABLE of the various machines that we have used, and *cheerfully recommend it as the perfection of wringers.* Yours, &c.,

S. LELAND & CO.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States. A liberal discount is allowed. FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by

HAINES & PELL, PROPRIETORS,

NO. 27 CORTLANDT-STREET, N. Y.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

AUCTION SALES

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway. EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PARTIES IN WANT OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS. POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the residence No. 182 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, piano-forte, cost $400, etageres, rich carpets, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of bronzes, rich vases and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., oak dining furniture, rich ruby and crystal cut glass, French China, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: Superb parlor suites of various kinds and of the best manufactures; chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, armoire-a-glace, Canterberrys, parlor secretaries, centre and fancy tables, side-boards, extension dining tables, library and secretary book-cases, library tables, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. N. B.—At private sale, superb coupé rockaway, nearly new; also, several new rockaways.

M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—A large catalogue of valuable original oil-paintings, by the late REMBRANDT PEALE, with engravings pencil sketches, and other works of art, comprising the contents of the studio of this eminent artist, will be sold without reserve on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Included in the catalogue are the duplicate of R. Peale's original portrait of Gen. Washington, painted in 1795, also copies by this artist of the portraits of Washington by C. W. Peale, (1772,) by Pine, (1785,) Stuart's first, (1795,) Trumbull's, (1792,) and Stuart's second, (1795,) and one of Mrs. Washington by C. W. Peale.

Also, the private collection of a gentleman removing from the city, painted to order, including works of Rothermel, Church, Winner, Paul Webber, Jutsum, Cropsey, Bonfield, Birch, and other eminent artists.

Orders from parties unable to attend the sale will be executed by the auctioneers, free of charge. The paintings can be seen at the Academy, three days previous to the sale, free. Catalogues may be had at Williams & Co., No. 353 Broadway.

M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER ADMINISTRATRIX OF MOSES TUCKER, DECEASED,

200 sh. Far.L.&T.Co. $25 ea.	100 sh. Marine Bank $50 ea.
200 sh. Nor. & Wor. R. $100 ea.	11 sh. St. B'k Eliza'h $50 ea.
$25 50 Nor. & W. Div. Scrip.	300 sh. P. VeinCoalCo$100 ea.
$70 Gal. & Chic. Div. Scrip.	2 sh. Gal. & Chi. RR. $100 ea.
100 sh. Har. R. R. Pref. $50 ea.	2 sh. Phil. & R'dg. R. $50 ea.

$1,000 Norwich and Worcester R. 7 per cent. Bond, 1874.

Pew No. 118 St. Thomas' Church, south aisle.

Catalogues on day of sale at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatel; do. in crimson reps, mahogany arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, elegant silk window-curtains, reps do., lace do., pier mirror, rosewood marble-top etagere, black-walnut book-cases, mahogany sofas and lounges, window-shades, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, cane-seat rockers, hair mattresses, blankets, Japanese wares, crockery, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 2 very elegant rosewood pianos of high tone and beautiful finish.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa, beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, chandeliers, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, cottage suits, stoves, bedsteads, kitchen furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.

A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.

An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.

Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.

One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

WINTER FASHIONS.—HAVE YOU SEEN the Winter Number of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS? It is acknowledged to be the most superb Fashion Magazine ever issued. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should have a copy. Only 25 cents. The three full-sized patterns are worth more than twice its cost alone.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.

R. & J. LYNCH.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 16 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

$100 REWARD PAID TO ANY PERSON who has used my annihilator who will prove it does not cure 99 persons in every 100, of headache, toothache or neuralgia in three minutes. It is used different from any other remedy introduced—it is not taken in the stomach nor applied externally. All cured free, at my office, No. 170 Chatham st. New-York. Samples sent by mail 25 cents, or enough for one pint for $1. Cut this out.

R. L. WALCOTT.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.

THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Française. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Prices 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

A TRAVELER, LATELY FROM CONSTANtinople, Spain and Italy, while there made some valuable discoveries which every young person should possess the knowledge of. On receipt of $1 and stamp, instructions forwarded. Address COSMO, M. D., Post-office, Boston, Mass.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 340 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 86 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James F. Kenny, deceased, all parties indebted to the estate will please make payments to him at his office, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

ANDREW G. COFFIN, Administrator.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—SIX OR EIGHT HORSES WILL BE taken for winter-keep on a farm near the City. Apply to E. VANSYCKEL, No. 1 Moore-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550) being the whole amount of 7.30 THREE YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1861, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with an ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times. This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes. Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.
These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NO. 21 WALL-ST., Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.
United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird. Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862. ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people,* for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low: terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—FINE FLOURING MILL, LARGE mansion house and other buildings for sale at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

A RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH LAND attached, value not to exceed $40,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., or address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler and Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OR THOSE WHO desire a very superior furnished dwelling and outbuildings complete, within an hour's drive of the City, on moderate terms, address A. T. C., Box 108 *Times* Office.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FIVE-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession Dec. 1. Apply at No. 119 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, situated in Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts. Rent moderate. Apply to A. R. LAWRENCE, JR., No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILDREN,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 30th sts. If not fully furnished the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,520 Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN'S office—a pleasant front room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BETWEEN 8th and 13th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, Box No. 106 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. P. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of a first-class public house for sale. This is one of the finest old established public houses in this City; has splendid bar-rooms, sitting committees or club rooms, billiard saloon and Masonic lodge rooms. For particulars, apply to W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$600 OR LESS.—FOR SALE, (OR WOULD take a partner,) the right, with machinery, for manufacturing a staple article sold by grocers. Some stock on hand. A good paying business. Well established. Call, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, third floor.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—A valuable medical patent, with introduction in the practice of the specialty for sale, or partner wanted. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA MATINEE.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for TO-DAY'S MATINEE and MONDAY'S NORMA at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC; BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY,) Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock,
GUERRABELLA MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
GUERRABELLA as Lenora, MORENSI as Azucena.
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI,
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.
Seats can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.
On MONDAY, Nov. 17, NORMA.
Second appearance of
SIGNORA LORINI.
The great success of
NORMA
Has induced the management to repeat it.
Norma............LORINI | Adalgisa..........MORENSI
Pollione....MACCAFERRI | Orovero..........SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director..............Sig. MUZIO
Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of
DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)
for which the most extensive preparations are being made, will be produced for the first time in New-York,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 19,
in which
Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER will mak her début.
No care or expense will be spared to render the performance worthy of the fame of the distinguished composer, and of the celebrity of this grand romantic work.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that
MATILDA HERON
Will appear this evening,
SATURDAY, Nov. 15,
In her thrilling character of
CAMILLE,
FOR THE SECOND TIME,
In her Drama of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..........................CARL ANSCHUTZ.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, to witness the opera of the MAGIC FLUTE—the greatest success of the season—and to conform with the general desire of the patrons of the Opera, Mr. ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that this opera will be performed
SATURDAY, Nov. 15.
Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberfloete.)
Will be presented in the perfect style which has won for it the unanimous approbation of the Press and the public.
NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY,
AND AN ENLARGED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
On SUNDAY EVENING—
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
FIDELIO
Will be shortly produced with the same perfection as the MAGIC FLUTE.

GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The first Promenade Concert of the season will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1862.
TICKETS
Can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies,
or of members of the Regiment,
only.
POSITIVELY
No tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Dépôt, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depôt at Hoboken.
N. B.—Passengers *vid* Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *vid* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 157 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, A NATIVE OF France, will teach French, music, drawing and penmanship, as a compensation for his board. Address V, V., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for a lady, two children and nurse: a quiet home is desired, and the most unquestionable references will be given and required. Address, with full particulars, D. W. S., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PERSONS DESIRing board in South Brooklyn, with well-furnished, comfortable, rooms for the Winter, can obtain the same in a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. No. 5 Second-place, third door west of Court-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 8th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, to-day.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bed room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........................Wm. Wheatley.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 15, 1862,
PONGO;
OR
THE MISCHIEVOUS APE.
ALBINO (an overseer)..................GABRIEL RAVEL
Pongo (the ape)..................................Mons. Marzetti
To conclude with the
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the
CHILD WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA.
To commence with Poole's Comedy of
UNCLE SAM.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
The comic fairy pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown..........(his celebrated part).......Gabriel Ravel
Harlequin...Young America
To conclude with the
GREAT FLYING TRAPEZE ACT BY THE RENOWNED CHILD ARTISTE,
YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?
By the Dramatic Company.
MONDAY EVENING next will be produced, first time in many years, the amusing Fairy Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG,
in which GABRIEL RAVEL and YOUNG AMERICA, and the whole troop will appear.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
and
LAST APPEARANCE.
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Nov. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in
TWO OF HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATIONS,
As
PESCARA, in The APOSTATE,
And as
SHYLOCK,
in the fourth act of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
as
FLORINDA
and
PORTIA.
Being Mr. Booth's and Mrs. Barrow's
LAST APPEARANCE.
On Monday, 17th, these world-renownded artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear.

TERESA CARENI,

THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL—FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS.

This celebrated troupe will give their last Grand Concert THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 15.
Tickets 25 cents.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$165
Second Cabin Passage..100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$140
Second Cabin Passage..80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
SATURDAY, NOV. 15.
Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY.........as.......Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS..........2,500 tons | AMERICA..........2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY....1,800 tons | BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Nov. 10. | TUESDAY..........Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau...$50.
Passage money to Havana...70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW......................Saturday..................Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday..................Nov. 22.
ETNA..............................Saturday..................Nov. 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..................$100	Steerage.............................$40
First cabin to London.....105	Steerage to London............43
First cabin to Paris........110	Steerage to Paris................48
First cabin to Hamburg..110	Steerage to Hamburg.........45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....................................$50 00
Passage money to Havana......................................70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and 13th-st.
Begins at 8; over before 11.
SATURDAY—
Third night of the greatly cast
COMIC DRAMA,
CENTRAL PARK,
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
Received on two occasions by full and fashionable audiences with peals of laughter and bursts of applause; the artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.
Wyndham Otis..................................Mr. Lester Wallack.
Kerr Flamberry................................Mr. John Gilbert.
Mr. Myrtle...Mr. Norton.
Harry Dunsford..................................Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, (from England)......................Mr. Young
Bayley..Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, (a bootman....................Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William...Mr. Turner
Grabbles, (a City Policeman).........................Mr. Browne
Dobson, (a Central Park ditto)......................Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry...........................Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle..................................Miss Madeline Henriques.
Bridget Tooligan...............................Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens..Mrs. Reeves
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
The last scene (painted by Isherwood) will represent the
CENTRAL PARK,
with all the effects of foliage, rock and water, as it appeared during the recent Autumn weather.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stœpel.
MONDAY—(first time here)—the fine old Comedy, by Garrick and Coleman the elder, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, with Superb Scenery and Appointments, AND AN UNRIVALED CAST.
TUESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—A highly popular Comedy.
FRIDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
In preparation, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

PALACE OF MUSIC,

14th-st., corner 6th-av.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, Frising, Gibbs, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

OF NEW-YORK, WILL OPEN ITS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

LECTURES.

ORATIONS.

IRVING HALL.
MR. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR,
who was with Garibaldi in his memorable campaign of 1860 against the Bourbons in the Two Sicilies, and enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of the great Italian patriot and hero, will deliver his celebrated
ORATION
UPON
GARIBALDI
AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION,
in the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

SYLLABUS.
Introduction—Present Aspects of the Italian Question—Garibaldi versus Napoleon III.—State of Parties in Italy—Mazzini, Ratazzi and the late Cavour—Which Shall it Be, Monarchy or Republic?—Garibaldi's Message—His Early History, Character and Genius—His Intercourse with Mazzini—First Failures—His Romantic Career in South America—Becomes a Citizen of the United States—Goes to Europe in 1848—Meets Charles Albert—Garibaldi's Campaign against the Austrians—Siege of Rome—Defends the "Eternal" City against the French—His Prophecies—Interval of Inaction—The Sleeping Volcano—The War of '59—Peace of Villafranca—French *Buncombe*—Italy Sold—Garibaldi's Sicilian Campaign—The Thousand Heroes of Marsala—Fight of Calatafimi—Capture of Palermo—Crosses the Straits—Rapid March to, and Triumphal Entry into Naples—The Bourbon Flies—A Nation Born in a Day—My Personal Experiences in Garibaldi's Camp—The Battle of the Volturno—Siege and Fall of Capua—Incidents of the War—Touching Scenes in the Hospitals—The Dying Boy—The Dungeons of Naples—Was the Revolution Justified?—Contrast between Garibaldi and Washington—The *gratitude* of Kings—A Survey of the Present, and the Prospect of the Future—Conclusion—What Napoleon Means.

Mr. Mason Jones' oratorical abilities are thus eulogized by the London journals:

"Possessed of a clear voice and a keen glance, skilled in a gesticulation that is emphatic, without being exaggerated, Mr. Jones pours forth a continuous speech, which is now a mere sober narrative, now warms into a harangue, without the slightest aid from written notes, and likewise without the slightest hitch or hesitation. In short, he combines all the careful elaboration of a practiced reader with the ease and nature of a spontaneous speaker. His tendencies, as may be supposed, are of the liberal kind, but they do not lead him into demagogue claptrap. Now, a study in the closet of one of Mr. Jones' orations would no more be a substitute for a hearing than the perusal of a tragedy for the sight of a perfect performance of the same work on the boards of a theatre. Mr. T. Mason Jones rests upon his oratorical powers, and thus takes a stand apart from all the entertainers and instructors who compete with each other throughout the year. He is a real orator."—*London Times.*

He is rich in poetic imagery, and has a boundless command of pictorial language. Indeed his wealth of "purple words" is little less than marvelous; and swift and impetuous as is his utterance, his correct taste and vigilant judgment guide him, on all occasions, with unerring accuracy, to the use of the most appropriate expressions. His gestures and attidudes are easy, graceful and impressive.—*London Post.*

He grasps his subjects with facility, and without note or other assistance continues hour after hour to pour forth one uninterrupted stream of eloquence replete with interest and instruction. It is astonishing to listen to a young man relating, not only the history and life of one man, but of all who lived cotemporaneously with him, relating all the principal anecdotes of their times and even repeating from memory extracts from their great and powerful speeches.—*London Herald.*

Mr. Jones is gifted with a wonderful fluency of language—an exuberance of eloquence, indeed, such as we have rarely heard surpassed. No man more eminently requires to be heard as a speaker in order to be appreciated. He possesses the command in an extraordinary degree of vigorous, elegant, and eloquent language; there is nothing meretricious or theatrical in his style of declamation.—*London Chronicle.*

The oration presented a rich treat; it was a feast of true Irish eloquence, an extraordinary performance for a gentleman still in the morning of life. The lecture was purely extemporary, and delivered without the assistance of any notes. The reception of Mr. Jones was encouraging in the extreme. The audience, which was of the highest order of intelligence and position, appeared duly to appreciate the performance.—*London Advertiser.*

In delivering this oration, Mr. Jones manifested all that marvelous fluency which we remarked in noticing his former lectures; yet, we must repeat that, though fluent he is not flippant, and his delivery is marked by all the earnestness of deep conviction.—*London Daily News.*

Last night the subject of the oration was *Grattan, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Parliament,* and, notwithstanding the reputation of the great Irish patriot, we doubt whether he exceeded Mr. Jones in his oratorical ability.—*London Morning Star.*

IRISH ELOQUENCE.—The people of the West-end, last night, were electrified by the oratory of a young gentleman, from Dublin, who promises to prove the source of extraordinary attraction to the literary circles of the city. Mr. Jones is both an orator and a critic, and the great fact that he is under the influence of religious principle, yields him an immense advantage over mere literary men in the analysis of conduct and the estimate of character.—*London British Standard.*

Mr. Jones is an orator, and a taking one, for he fastens upon every trait of character which may, to the ordinary mind, be ambiguous, and makes it clear. He elevates his hero by dwarfing his cotemporaries; he withers humbug, cant and shams by intensifying the nobleness of honesty, and neither skeptic nor atheist finds balm from his hands. But beside a Rembrandtish light and shade in his contrast of character, he groups his subjects with consummate art, and makes them move before you. Mr. Jones is young, ardent and educated, with a piercing eye, a well-modulated voice, great fluency, and charming popular subjects.—*London Spectator.*

Every one must admit that by lucid statement, trenchant criticism and eloquent illustration, he has established a claim to sincere admiration.—*London Patriot.*

The true orator holds you with his tongue and the yet more potent magnetism of his spirit, so that, for the time, your will is his will. There are very few such men at any period. You may count the great orators of the world, as you may the poets, upon your ten fingers. But they are all the more precious when they do occur, and the world is, or ought to be, very thankful to them. Mr. Jones has a great gift given to him. He has enthusiasm, a raphsodial power—excuse the phrase—a sewing together of poetries, a deep sympathy with the beautiful, a manifest love of truth, and a high principle, which will always lead a man who follows it instinctively to manly if not inspired thoughts. These qualities invest Mr. Mason Jones with a great interest in our eyes.—*London Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

For an hour and a half a closely packed audience listened with unflagging attention, and it is not too much to say that all regretted when Mr. Jones concluded his oration.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

We expect much from Mr. Jones, and if success does not mar those two rare qualities of modesty and earnestness which now elicit our highest approval, we augur a bright and honored career, of which the present success is but the faintest initial.—*London Era.*

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.
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COMMODORE NUTT,
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Who has just returned from Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
as well as the
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from whom he has received many valuable presents.
As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly
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He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
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LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
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MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
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THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE WAR.

We are glad to see that a translation of the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE's sketch of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac is about to be published. It is written, of course, substantially in the interest of Gen. McCLELLAN, or at least gives his explanations of matters which may seem to require them. The PRINCE deals very sparingly in criticism,—pays the highest compliment to the bravery, endurance, and versatility of the American troops,—evidently thinks that McCLELLAN lost opportunities which a more adventurous commander would have seized, and deplores the defeat of our army in front of Richmond, as substantially the turning point of the war.

We translate from this interesting *brochure* the following closing passages, in which the PRINCE gives his opinion as to the tendency and possible results of the conflict:

"Here I stop. My object, in the course of this recital, has been to define the character of the American army—to set forth the peculiarities of the war in those countries so different from our own, and the difficulties of all kinds against which they are compelled to strive. I have given, with equal frankness, my impressions, good and bad. The good has often filled me with admiration; the bad has never been able to weaken the sentiments of profound sympathy which I feel for the American people. I have sought, also, to point out the sad succession of mistakes and accidents which have involved in failure the grand attempt made to reëstablish the Union. I forbear from inquiring into all the consequences of this calamity. They will come only too soon. It would be absurd to predict which of the two parties to this war will have the most endurance—whose hatred will last the longest. One thing is certain—the unlucky campaign of McCLELLAN against Richmond is destined to cause still greater effusion of blood;—it prolongs a contest whose fatal consequences will be felt not only in America; it postpones finally the most desirable solution of the crisis—the return to the old Union.

I say the *old* Union advisedly, for I am of those who believe that if the North were conquered—decidedly conquered—if the right of minorities to resist by arms the decisions of the ballot-box shall be established, the Union would have none the less certain chances of being reëstablished. *Only it would be reëstablished by the triumphant reëstablishment of Slavery.*

If the National bond were to be definitively broken between the North and South, it *would very soon be broken between those States which form the Northern group.* Each of them would have an eye solely to its own interest,—while the Southern Confederacy would be more and more closely united by the powerful bond of Slavery. She would have shown her strength, acquired a grand prestige, and would exercise that attraction which always belongs to success and power. Victorious, she would stretch out her hands, not only toward those States which are now contested, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, but Maryland also. Baltimore would become the *entrepôt* of all her foreign commerce. English iron would reach almost the heart of Pennsylvania. Who can say whether that State, whose people dislike a free negro no less than a slave, would not decide to make peace with that powerful Confederacy on condition of receiving the protection which it would eagerly grant? For the Southern States are *free traders* only from the temporary necessities of their cause. Once masters they become Americans first of all. New-York would follow the example of Pennsylvania. Commerce is not the business of the South—they have need of some one to conduct it for them. The same movement, according to all probabilities, would bring in the Western States, all whose means of access to the sea would be in the hands of the Confederates. The New-England States alone, where the Puritan creed has preserved all its ascendancy, and where the hatred of Slavery is sincere, would remain isolated, cut off from the resources which created the enterprising spirit of their large and active maritime population.

With the exception of these six States, and probably also of California, which, separated from the rest of the world, has interests peculiar to itself, the old Union would be reëstablished—only the ideas of the South would rule it. The glorification and extension of Slavery would become the common badge. Founded by arms, the Confederation would be conspicuously a military power. The slaveholding aristocracy would have won its spurs; it would be drunk with exultation, and would submit no longer to any check. Conservative at home, but aggressive abroad, it would no longer be restrained, as hitherto, by the commercial interests, the good sense—cold, and a little English in its character—of the merchants of the Northern States. With the impulse which the return of peace would give to business, and the prosperity which would follow, the Confederation thus constituted would become a formidable power, and those who desire above everything else the maintenance of a great nation in North America could give it their sympathies, subject to the essential conditions of its duration.

But there is the trouble. Great things can be done with Slavery; fabulous wealth may be rapidly acquired, as in Saint Domingo; while the blacks till the soil, the whole free population may be put under arms, and carry on victoriously a war with superior forces, as we see now done in Virginia. *But these are temporary efforts; and, in the long run, Slavery weakens, ruins, demoralizes all it touches.* Compare the destinies of two great neighboring cities—Louisville and Cincinnati; compare what the first has become, in spite of natural advantages, under the weakening influence of Slavery, with the marvelous growth of its rival, under the influence of Freedom. The fate of the Slave Union would be that of Louisville. The old Union, on the contrary, with its slow, careful but certain progress toward gradual emancipation would have resembled Cincinnati.

The old Union was a commercial people, furnishing Europe with articles of indispensable necessity, and at the same time a market for its products. It was useful to everybody, and in reality, in spite of appearances, hostile to none. The new Union would be military and aggressive—would aid some and injure others. The first Union was liberal and pacific—the other would lack the spirit of progress, and would have no other means of assimilation but war and conquest.

Such would be, in my judgment, the results of a Southern triumph, if it were to take place. If, on the contrary, the struggle between the two parties should be prolonged, evils will follow of another kind. Driven by the passions and necessities of the war, the National Government might decree the immediate abolition of Slavery, and even be driven to employ a terrible means of war, in arming the slaves against their masters; but this step, beside being in itself cruel and barbarous, would be damaging to those who should resort to it, for it would create in the bosom of the North divisions profitable rather than otherwise to the cause of secession.

Must I add that, in this future which looks us in the face, there is nothing over which the friends of American liberty and greatness may rejoice? With the Southern coasts completely blockaded as they are now,—after the Mississippi had been reconquered by National power, they had hoped for a triumph of the National army before Richmond, because that would have facilitated a complete understanding on the basis of the old Union. This triumph has not been achieved, and the reconciliation, which then seemed desirable and possible, is now doubly difficult. *I am not of those, nevertheless, who infer from this that the National cause is lost.* Compared with those of the South, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted. And who knows how much, in a day of peril, the energy of a free people, fighting for the right and for humanity, can accomplish?"

—The local editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, Wm. P. Robinson, has been elected to the Assembly, from that city.

—Gen. Harney has returned to St. Louis. He has no immediate expectation of taking an active command.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Strife of the Factions and the Manœuverings of the Politicians—The Comptrollership—The Candidates for It and Their Prospects.

The State election and its results no longer exciting the solicitude and zeal of our local politicians, that most useful class of citizens has turned its attention to ascertaining who she'll be the nominees for party favor and support at the next Charter election. This, the reader is aware, comes off on the first Tuesday in December. There are to be chosen a Comptroller in place of ROBERT T. HAWS; a Corporation Counsel in place of GREENE C. BRONSON; Aldermen for the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Aldermanic Districts; a full Board of Councilmen, (twenty-four—six from each Senatorial District;) one School Commissioner, one School Inspector, and two School Trustees in each Ward. The bent of the contest, both for Republicans and Democrats, awaits the determination of the factions of the latter as to whether they will unite, and to what extent they will unite for the canvass, it being generally conceded that the Democrats will assuredly elect whatever candidate they fuse upon.

The Comptrollership is the chief object of interest, and next to it is the office of Corporation Counsel. The former is a very important and high-salaried position, with a good deal of important patronage, and so also is the latter one. The Corporation Counsel receives $10,000 per year from the City and $2,500 per year from the County, and has such good opportunities for perquisites that it is estimated his income must reach $20,000 a year. The Comptroller receives $5,000 per year, has control of the Tax-office and a good deal of patronage, of which a considerable proportion cannot be defined, as it accrues incidentally in the course of business; and has, also, the appointment of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The struggle for the nomination for Comptroller, of which the TIMES formerly gave a sketch, yet continues; but it has since undergone some changes, and therefore presents new phases now. In Tammany Hall Alderman BOOLE appears to be master of the position, having out-generaled the Genet and CONNOLLY faction so far as to obtain control of the organizations of the Wards, including GENET's own Ward, (the Twelfth,) in addition to the ascendency he claimed in the General Committee, (at the time of the former TIMES' sketch of the contest of the Aldermanic factions,) and which, it is now conceded he undoubtedly has. The difficulty in the way of his success, however, is the forming of a satisfactory union with Mozart. The late coalition is considered ended; it having been only an agreement for the general election. From its success it was supposed that a further union for the Charter election would be an easy matter, but this does not appear to be the case. A permanent union of the City Democracy appears not to have been taken into consideration by Tammany, whose leaders probably supposed that a nominal union that would defeat the Republican candidate for Comptroller, with the nomination for Corporation Counsel thrown in as the balance for either side, would readily be assented to by Mozart. The Tammanyites seem not to have suspected what outsiders foresaw—that the crafty ex-Mayor would aspire to full fellowship with her braves, and perhaps to the Chieftancy in the "Great Wigwam."

The first part of this programme is now offered to Tammany by FERNANDO WOOD. The fear of the possible fulfillment of the other portion of it, makes her halt at the first. She is to give her answer to the proposition on next Monday.

Meanwhile, a review of the field of local politics, in respect to the two leading offices, may interest those who are not familiar with the great political machines that make out the "slates" and decide the fortunes of aspirants to public office.

BOOLE is as confident of the indorsement of Mozart as he is of the nomination of Tammany, although the last move of the Ex-Mayor and Congressman elect, is not interpreted as being favorable to him. BOOLE is an unceasing worker, however, and it is impossible to decide now what he will not accomplish for himself. On the other hand, it is said that Mozart will disappoint him—that Mozart is not harmonious. Her leader is bent on a permanent union with Tammany, perhaps with a "single eye" to the Mayoralty. Sheriff LYNCH and his Deputy, THOMAS H. FERRIS, GEORGE G. GENET, the present Corporation Attorney, BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman of the General Committee, and Ex-Governor of the Alms-house, P. G. MOLONEY, disagree with FERNANDO on this subject. They are proud of their party and exult in its strength. They wish for no merging alliance with their old adversary till a message of invitation shall come from the "Great Wigwam." They are willing, however, to consent to an occasional clasping of hands for mutual advantages, but not for anything that looks like feeling the way for a fusion with the old organization. They want GENET to be made Corporation Counsel, and to do this they will help Tammany make a Comptroller, letting the nominees for the minor offices run independently of each other; or they will make RICHARD O'GORMAN, of Tammany, (who already has the nomination of the "People's party,) Corporation Counsel, and a man of their own Comptroller. JOHN K. HACKETT, a lawyer of ability and integrity, and who was formerly Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, has the favor for Corporation Counsel as a second choice. If Tammany should accede to the proposition of FERNANDO, of course Mozart will speedily become so indistinguishably blended with her old enemy that this clique will be lost sight of.

The bold move of FERNANDO for consolidation Mozart fears and Tammany dreads the success of just now, as it would create much trouble about the division of the committees and the sway they should have in "fixing" the arrangements for an equalization of the patronage they have now at their respective commands. It seems as if there were no other course for poor old Tammany than to receive to her arms the returning prodigal, despite of her misgivings about his getting the upper hand in the management of the household, after he is welcomed to it. Tammany is coy, notwithstanding the direct appeal of the Ex-Mayor for a cordial embrace and general forgiveness and reconciliation. She will not yield readily to the apostatizing son who now manifests an eager desire to support her in her old age and decrepitude. She perhaps will proffer him another trial of his devotion on the question of electing a Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and not receive him and his progeny into full favor till the election of a new General Committee takes place.

Mozart—at least that portion of the party that is represented by the before-mentioned clique—wants union only for "big things" and great occasions. Therefore she is willing only to coalesce for the election of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel; and she is doubtful which she might make choice of. The Tammany leaders have acted with a confidence that a coalition would be made, and that they knew which of the two leading offices they would have. Her braves long ago chose the Comptrollership for their share. Hence Alderman BOOLE and Senator CONNOLLY have manœuvred to secure it. The friends of the latter do not give up the chase, and say that "Slippery DICK" can get another nomination, if he fails in obtaining this, and run and win, the same as he defeated CHARLICK last year. Mr. CONNOLLY already has the nomination of the Jeffersonian Democracy.

Other aspirants are quietly but persistently working, who may yet come out best in the race. Police Justice CONNOLLY, whose term of office will expire next year, is anxious to be the Tammany nominee for Comptroller. He is undeniably a strong candidate for the nomination, as he has the majority of the Conference Committees of the two parties in his favor now. The Genet faction—that is, the office-holders in place by his favor—all labor unremittingly for Senator CONNOLLY.

Supervisor JOHN R. BRIGGS is another candidate for the Tammany nomination for Comptroller. He has a host of friends, and probably fewer enemies than any of the other aspirants for the position. If he should succeed in getting the nomination, his friends would not permit anything to interfere with his election that they could possibly turn to his favor.

The Republicans, it is supposed, will nominate Mr. HAWS for reëlection. His only hope of success is a divided democracy. If they should be divided, he probably would poll many of their votes, being regarded as a Conservative Republican. MERWIN R. BREWER, who is quite prominent in the party, who was once a candidate for Congress, and who was, until recently, on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. HAWS, for some reason or other now sets himself against him. Mr. BREWER asserts that he will endeavor to run a strong Republican against HAWS if he shall be in the field. It is said that HAWS' friends are working for him most determinedly, and say that he must be reëlected. To accomplish this fixed purpose no stone will be left unturned. Extraordinary stories are circulating in regard to the efforts making for him. It is charged that HAWS' friends are trying to help Senator CONNOLLY, and that they will keep him in the field with that view. This is the story of one faction, but some are unable to discern the reason in it that others seem to see. Another story, and from another source, is, that some of HAWS' partisan friends have succeeded in creating disaffection in some of the Democratic Ward organizations; but at the enormous expenditure of over $100,000. This seems fabulous; but coupled with the reputed (and exaggerated) pecuniary advantages of the Comptrollership to a partisan leader and his friends, the story is credited by some and doubted by others. It is recorded here as one of the vagaries, if not one of the facts, associated with the increasing excitement of the partisans to gain the Comptrollership.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S grand tragic opera of "Norma" was revived here last evening to a house that made us forget that the work has seen the day of its greatest popularity, and is now, unjustly and almost sacrilegiously, voted slow. Mme. LORINI (*nee* WHITING, an American, as our readers who can recall the last decade of opera will remember,) made her *début* as *Norma*, and was supported in the contralto part by the new and favorite *prima donna*, Mlle. MORENSI. During the interval of seven years that has elapsed since Mme. LORINI was last heard in public, she has made the tour of Europe, and obtained a reputation which we can now estimate at its just value in the principal opera houses there. She returns to us fresher than when she left, with a method vastly improved and a style at once large and lyrically dramatic. The vastness of the Academy imposes a severe tax on the voice of the singer, and we should be lending ourselves to a fiction if we said that Mme. LORINI makes us utterly forget this circumstance. Nevertheless her voice is fuller and richer than any other soprano of American origin we have yet heard on the stage, and its genuine quality—the true soprano *sfogato*—enables the *artiste* to make her best effects in a way that the most distant listener can appreciate. There was no lack of appreciation last night; the house applauded every well-known *morceau* with enthusiasm, but the greatest treat was undoubtedly to that limited number who knew what constitutes art, and who had, in consequence, the pleasure of fully recognizing Mme. LORINI's great ability. The soft charm of a rich fresh voice, added to consummate skill of execution, and rare elegance of style, left really nothing to be desired. We cannot think of a singer who has created a more profound impression. Mme. LORINI suggests so much that may be said, that general commendation is the briefest form in which to express it. The lady must be pronounced the best of our native *prime donne*. We hope that the threat of her early departure for Europe will be speedily withdrawn, in view of a triumph and a recognition so complete.

Mlle. MORENSI, as *Adelgisa*, displayed the splendor of her voice once more, but was hardly equal to the technical difficulties of the *rôle*. Time and study will correct this. It was an absolute feast to hear two such fresh charming voices in the same opera. Signor MACCAFERRI, as *Pollio*, and Signor SUSINI as *Proveso* were acceptable—the last-named artist being in fine voice, and singing with grand emphasis. The entire performance, we may add, was smooth, and above the average. Signor MUZIO presided in the orchestra.

OPERATIC MATINEE.—Mr. GRAU gives the first matinée of the season to-day, and dedicates it to Madame GUERRABELLA. The opera selected for the occasion is "Il Trovatore," in which the lady made so marked a success on Wednesday last. If the weather be fine—the Heavens determine the success of things of this kind—there will, undoubtedly, be a fashionable and thronged attendance. To avoid, as far as possible, any undue crowding, Mr. Grau allows his patrons to secure their seats without extra charge.

A PLEA FOR CAVALRY.

Lecture by Major H. Robinson at Cooper Institute.

Major H. ROBINSON, in compliance with a request from Mayor OPDYKE, Dr. BELLOWS, and others, lectured at Cooper Institute last evening, on the necessity of furnishing the Government with a more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field. Commencing with a rapid sketch of the relations of science and art to war, and an allusion to the imperative necessity of the cavalry arm of the service to prosecute a successful war, Major ROBINSON passed to a running review of the progress of various nations in the use of cavalry, from the time of the first regularly organized troops of the Greeks to the terrible destruction of the Roman army by the light and heavy artillery of HANNIBAL, who killed forty thousand and captured thirty thousand out of an army of eighty thousand Romans. He showed how the Romans profited by this lesson, and were enabled in their turn to master the world. He depicted the daring achievements of the Hungarian cavalry, and drew a thrilling picture of the sacrifices which had been made by the Italian Republics, on account of their culpable neglect of cavalry. "In comparison with cavalry," he said, "rifled cannon and Minié muskets are but as naught." He narrated the achievements of the Milanese cavalry in their contest with the troops of FREDERICK, and the daring charge of the Cohorts of Death—a handful of devoted cavalry who succeeded in capturing the royal standard, disorganizing the army, and compelling FREDERICK to flee for his life. He spoke of the terrible battle which decided the contest between LOUIS of Bavaria and FREDERICK of Austria, when 4,000 knights were slain. He related the interesting story of the retreat of the English commander HARKWOOD, in the fifteenth century, with 6,000 of his cuirassers, although confined on an island by the Italian commander. Although the first work on cavalry tactics is attributed to CHARLES the Bold, in 1443, there can be no doubt that works of the kind were written as long ago as forty years previous. Maj. ROBINSON sketched the progress of the cavalry service in Europe, especially of the English and French. He said that the aged soldier was very apt to be averse to the development of any military arm other than that by which he gained renown, but, that he would be quite surely defeated in his first great war by his younger adversary, whose genius might consist merely of a due appreciation of the lessons of military history, and of availing himself of those teachings without regarding them as innovations. Maj. ROBINSON detailed the masterly manner in which NAPOLEON handled his cavalry, and his divisions of his cavalry into three kinds. First, fifteen regiments of heavy cavalry; second, thirty regiments of lancers and dragoons, and third, forty regiments of hussars and chasseurs.

The Major also sketched the achievements of the Arab and Cossack cavalry, quoting the tribute to the latter which was paid by Gen. MOREAU. At Waterloo an entire division of French infantry broke and abandoned thirty pieces of artillery at the sight of but two regiments of British cavalry. In the British army one-ninth was cavalry in 1840. In Russia one-quarter of the army is cavalry. Of the Prussian standing army one-seventh is cavalry; of the first landwehr one-fifth is cavalry, and of the second landwehr one-sixth is cavalry. Of the Prussian *corps d'armée* one-fourth is cavalry. Of the present French army one-eight is cavalry. The present Russian army has one-fourth cavalry. The present British and Prussian armies average about one-sixth cavalry. In none of the armies of Europe has cavalry been neglected. Yet we find that of the 219,000 men sent to the war from New York State, only one-twentieth are cavalry. Our lack of cavalry is a source of sneering and contempt of our army among European officers. They say we have no offensive force. The rebels cannot be subjugated unless our gross deficiency in cavalry is remedied. Major ROBINSON spoke of the effective cavalry raids of the rebels, showing how they tended to scatter our infantry and disseminate our forces, and how by relying on artillery, improvement in fire arms and iron-clads, we had overlooked an effective arm of warfare of which our enemies had seen fit to avail themselves.

Major ROBINSON demonstrated that in case of war with England or France, we might learn that a cavalry raid into New-York was as easy from Canada as it was to make a raid into Pennsylvania from Virginia. With the most intelligent of men, the best of horses and unlimited resources, he thought it was possible for us to turn the tables on them, and not only prevent their raids into the loyal States, but to make a reconnoissance by their staff officers as impossible as the Cossacks made it for the French. The contest cannot be successful on our part with the best artillery and infantry in the world, unless aided by cavalry equally as good.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 13.

The amount of treasure shipped per the steamship *Orizaba*, on the 11th instant, was $735,000 for New-York and $462,000 for England. The dispatch to the Associated Press so stated, as it was placed in the telegraph office here.

[NOTE.—The message reached here "$135,000 for New-York." The blunder was made in the Pacific Telegraph Line.—ED.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 14.

The Legislature of Neveda organized on the 12th. The Governor's Message recommends that the Territorial Government take $500,000 stock in the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which proposes to construct a railroad from Sacramento to Washoe, He says that during the past four months the people have paid nearly $1,000,000, monthly, for transportation of merchandise from California, and that railroad communication would reduce the freight tax three-fourths, causing such disbursements that a road would pay from the increased business. From the best information attainable, the estimated monthly produce from the Neveda mines is $1,000,000, and they will hereafter produce as many millions as we can procure machinery and labor to work them—it being, in the Governor's opinion, the richest mines in the world—of incalculable extent and perfectly inexhaustible.

The Bark Revolution and Schooner D. Dewolf.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

The bark *Revolution* and the schooner *D. Dewolf*. hence for New-Orleans, were brought back to-day by the revenue cutter. They are supposed to have contraband goods on board.

"The Golden Shower."

Mr. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., Superintendent of the Lee-avenue Sunday School, Brooklyn, gives to Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY the following fine testimonial to the superiority of his new *Golden Shower*:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have in several previous letters written in the highest commendation of the *Golden Chain*, and I have had no reason to change my opinion. No music-book has done so much to create an interest among the children as the *Chain*. It was issued just at the right time; its want had long been felt. Sabbath Schools had been surfeited with new music-books, but almost all of them were filled with old melodies that had either been worn out, or used in connection with secular songs. Fresh original music and words were needed. These were all supplied by the *Golden Chain*.

After we had sung with much satisfaction almost everything that the *Chain* contained, we began to feel the want of something *new*, and you may judge of the pleasure it afforded us to hear that you intended to send forth its brother, *The Golden Shower*. We gladly welcomed and immediately introduced the *new comer*. It created a great *furore* among our children. It has not disappointed us. Our expectations have been fully realized. The matter, both music and words, is *new, fresh* and *vigorous*. It is a book of gems. The pieces appear to be all available, and it would delight you to hear our children sing "The Best Day in the Week," "A Saviour Ever Near," "The Welcome Home," "Whither, Traveler, are you Going?" and others too numerous to mention. I do not understand how any Sabbath-school can get along well without these books.

Superintendents and strangers often say to me, "How do you keep up your numbers?" I answer, by *interesting the children*. It is an easy matter to gather in the children, but much more difficult to keep them after they have been gathered in; and yet if every school would introduce such new books as *The Golden Shower* and *Golden Chain*, and sing the pieces as they should be sung, their numbers and interest would be greatly augmented. I hope the *Shower* will be introduced everywhere, for I am sure that it will conduce to the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the great Sunday-School cause.

Very truly, yours in the good work,
JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig-Gen. Grover, Maine; Gen. A. J. Haines, Texas; Chas. C. Carpenter, U. S. Navy; G. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; C. H. Smith, Illinois; John Hay, Washington; S. O. Lawrence, Providence; Wm. P. Shinn, Pennsylvania, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore T. Bailey, U. S. Navy; Capt. A. W. Putnam, U. S. Army; Capt. C. C. Millard, of the Anthon Battalion; C. C. Potter, New-Orleans; Wm. L. Burt, Boston; and H. C. Halin, of Fort Wayne, are at the Astor House.

J. S. Barstow, of Boston; F. L. Leitzinger, R. Jenkins, E. W. White, W. H. Potter and J. S. Tappan, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Rev. O. E. Herrick and lady, from Key West; Thomas E. Ashmead, Philadelphia; C. J. Voorhis, St. Louis, and Lieut. J. W. Converse, Jr., Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. C. C. Augur and lady, of the United States Army, and Juan H. Smith, from Cuba, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Philadelphia, and Capt. Kennedy, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. B. Burke and lady, Roubester, and W. H. Watson, Kansas, are at the International Hotel.

MARRIED.

ALLIGER—DAVIS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. B. Alliger, assisted by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Adjt. E. ALLIGER, son of the officiating clergyman, and IDA M., youngest daughter of Abner Davis, of the former place.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BARKER—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. B. D. Peters, of Williamsburgh, JAMES P. BARKER, of New-York City, to MARY J. MERRITT, youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

GWIN—HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at Zion's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Lieut. Commander WILLIAM GWIN, of the United States iron-clad steamer *Benton*, of the Mississippi flotilla, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, Esq., of this City.

HICKS—JEWETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., GEORGE F. HICKS to SARAH HOLMAN, eldest daughter of the late James R. Jewett.

MEEHAN—SWARTOUT.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, at East Lime, by Rev. George Fisher, P. H. MEEHAN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., and MARY E. SWARTOUT, of Ballston.

WHITE—VANDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 249 Clinton-st., by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE to Miss FLORENCE R. VANDENBURGH, all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

DIED.

COLGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 14, after a long and painful illness, SYLVESTER, son of Dr. J. P. Colgan, in the 25th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, the 15th inst., from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CULBERTSON.—At Shanghai, on Monday, Aug 25, after a short illness, Rev. M. S. CULBERTSON.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Harrison-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMILT.—On Friday, Nov. 14, of croup, HATTIE STILWELL DEMILT, youngest daughter of John B. and Sarah J. C. Demilt, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 106 East 40th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

GAYLEY.—At Tang-chow, China, on Saturday, July 26, of cholera, Rev. SAMUEL R. GAYLEY, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 34 years; and on Tuesday, Aug. 5, FRANCIS S., youngest child of the late Rev. S. R. GAYLEY, aged 20 months.

JONES.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., ELBERT HARING, aged 34 years, son of the late Elbert H. and Margery Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., member of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

MATHEWS.—On Thursday night, Nov. 13, at 11½ P. M., at his father's residence, in Westchester County, of typhoid fever, JOSEPH B. MATHEWS, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, at 11 o'clock A. M. First Day, Nov. 16. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 3:50 New-York and New-Haven Railroad train at Port Chester, this (Saturday) afternoon, Nov. 15.

PELL.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, Nov. 14, EMILY FLORENCE, daughter of the late Ferris Pell, of New-York, aged 19 years.

PARSONS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at her residence, No. 61 East 26th-st., ADELINE D., wife of Wm. H. Parsons, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.

ROMAINE.—At Guyandotte, Va., on Thursday, Nov. 13, VICTORIA, wife of William H. Romaine, of this City.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, Mr. CHARLES R. SMITH, son of the late Hon. Nathan Smith, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 West 44th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEERS.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 13, ALFRED, son of John and Mary S. Steers, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral service to take place at the Moravian Church, near New-Dorp, this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VOUGHT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 14, after a short illness, ANNIE E. SHERWOOD, wife of Samuel L. Vought, Jr., and adopted daughter of John H. and Eliza D. Harbeck.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

VANNIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, SARAH, the wife of Charles Vannier.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 344 Hicks-st., corner of Union-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.; "Isabella, or Woman's Life," at each. Those wonderful Esquimaux Indians are to be seen day and evening. What a rush of ladies and children! Every child, as well as adult, should see the Esquimaux, for they may never have another opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE PHRENOLOGY.—What is technically termed a "fine head" for a man, is generally to be detected by the hat upon it, all the finest heads of this City—those of writers, statesmen and leading citizens—being adorned with KNOX's new and unsurpassable Winter hat, which calls crowds to No. 212 Broadway daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig E. Drummond, from Aspinwall—Dr. J. C. Ledyard, Juan Gaguahan, L. M. Raub, H. C. Small.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon rises... 12 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 45 | Gov. Island. 2 34 | Hell Gate.... 3 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks Ellen Stevens, Thones, Portland, ——; Lebanon, Giles, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Q. C. Adams, Hemmingway, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Russia, (Br.,) McKie, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Ocean Spray, (Br.,) Kehoe, Wexford, W. H. Powell; Mary, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McElhinney, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Balize, F. Alexander & Son; Hermana, (Hol.,) Pylus, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Wm. Bement, Parker, Philadelphia; West Gleam, Tarr, Gloucester; Mary Parker, Petty, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. S. Williams, Grant, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Elizabeth, Snow, Orleans, Mass.; Ben. Butler, Crosby, Newbern; S. Gesner, Thompson, Elizabethport, Merrill & Abbott; Jos. Holmes, Applegate, Washington; Wanderer, Knowlton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Golden Gate, Weeks, Cambridgeport, Baker & Dayton; John Oliver, Sands, Edgartown; Lacon, Baker, Boston; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, St. Pierre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Alice J., (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Artist, Hobart, Fall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Cygnet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fair Lady, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Aquila, (of Bath,) Oliver, Madeira 24 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Oct. 26, lat. 31 40, lon. 36 45, signalized ship Monsoon, bound S., and brig Trade Wind, do. do.

Ship Annie Laurie, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Murray, Halifax 10 ds., with fish and plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Had heavy weather; lost sails, &c.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Charles Luling.

Ship Caroline, Stricker, (Brem.,) Belfast 35 ds., in ballast to Pavenstedt & Co.

Ship Budget, (Br., of Quebec,) Sopwith, Quebec 22 ds., with timber to order. Had heavy weather.

Ship International, (of Boston,) Seavey, St. Vincent Cape de Verds 22 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Addison, (of Kennebunk,) Gilpatrick, London 40 ds., in ballast to W. H. Riversmith.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br., of Halifax,) Matso, Manzanilla, Cuba, 35 ds., with cedar, sugar, tobacco, &c., to Daniel Starr. Nov. 4, at 5 P. M., Sombrero Cay lighthouse bearing N. W. 6 miles, was boarded by U. S. steamer Rhode Island, and obtained medical assistance. Nov. 11, at 6 A. M., lat. 34 50, lon. 74 15, Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W. 66 miles, was spoken by U. S. steamer Courier—wished to be reported.

Bark Julia, (Br., of London,) Strickland, Gibraltar 83 ds., with fruit, &c., to Thomas Dunham. Had very heavy weather on the passage; lost sails and sustained other slight damage.

Bark Pathfinder, (of Rockland,) Robinson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, had heavy gales from S. to N. W. and N. E.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Boston,) Hadlin, New-Orleans Oct. 29, with sugar, cotton, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Had very heavy weather.

Bark Richard Irwin, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Lorway, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal and 2 passengers to master. Had heavy weather.

Bark Barba Zvane, (Aus.,) Giacih, Antwerp 55 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Oct. 31, in Crooked Island Passage, passed a steamer, supposed the America, from New-York for San Juan. Nov. 11, off Hatteras, spoke the U. S. steamship Dacotah, cruising. Nov. 3, lat. 28 4, lon. 78 46, Frederick D. Jones, the second officer, died of typhus fever. He belonged to West Lebanon, Me. 7th, 8th and 9th, in lat. 32 to 33, experienced heavy weather from N. N. E. to W. N. W., with heavy cross sea.

Brig E. F. Newton, Dixon, English Cay Oct 14, with logwood to F. Alexandre & Son. Had strong gales from N. and N. E. On the 6th inst., had a heavy gale from N. to E. and S. W., with a tremendous sea; hove to on the starboard tack, the vessel pitching jibboom and bowsprit under; was driven off to lon. 79 30, the gale ended on the 8th. Been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig H. Havelock, (Br., of Kempt, N. S.,) Dexter, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co, with brig Scotland, for New-York.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Johnson, Black River, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to F. Talbot. Had very heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Hancock, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Ospray, (Br.,) Kinisdale, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig E. A. Louder, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby Newport, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to Thos. James.

Brig Lucretia, Brown, Cardenas Oct. 28, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Eliza B., (Br., of Whitestable,) Nichols, St. Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to T. Richardson.

Brig Echo, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cork 38 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.

Brig Mamma Marie, (Aus.,) Scrobogna, Licarti 45 ds., with sulphur to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Crockett, Rondout, for Boston, and sailed.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to Sherman, Tallman & Co. Had heavy weather up to Hatteras.

Schr. Little David, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Susan Moore, Strout, Rondout, for Boston, and sailed.

Schr. C. Wilcox, McFadden, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Grant, Rondout, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. W. Bement, Parker, Port Ewen, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Frank Lucas, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Russell, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Harriet Neal, Houghton, Lubec 7 ds., plaster.
Schr. Mary, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. N. Holmes, Dean, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. Sam Colt, Bush, Portland, Conn., 2 ds.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Chadwick, Portland, Conn., 2 ds.
Schr. Treasure, Bacon, Clinton, in ballast.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Cole, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Fakir, Heath, Newport, in ballast.
Sloop Copy, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

SAILED—Steam transports Virginia, for Washington; Planet, do.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Berlin, Jackson, Belfast Oct. 3.
Bark Christopher Hall.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Willets, of the steamship Chesapeake, reports that the buoy on the Pollock Rip went adrift during the gale of the 8th inst., and has not been replaced.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—The schr. Saco, of Bridgetown, Lynn, for Philadelphia, was run into by an unknown vessel, which carried away foremast. Was towed into this port.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Oct. 29, lat. 30 30, lon. 74 20.

Eagle—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound W., Nov. 3, lat. 47, lon. 53.

John Stevens—brig, strg. S. S. W., Nov. 10, lat. 25 10, lon. 79 30.

Prospect—brig, of Bucksport, bound into the Chesapeake, with cargo shifted, Nov. 9, off the Capes of Virginia.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Oct. 28, barks Ionic, from Portland, just arr.; Thomas, from Baltimore, dischg.; brig Gen. Marshall, for Boston in 6 ds.

At St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, Oct. 23, ship J. C. Boynton, for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 28, Caroline, in the Clyde; 29th, Byzantium, at Dublin; Forest Queen, at Derry; 30th, Tamarac and Oberon, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—29th, Dr. Kane, from Derry; 30th, Sicilian and Golden Eagle, from Kingroad.

MEM.—The A. Smithers, from New-York for Santiago de Cuba, was abandoned; two men drowned.

The Farwell, from London for New-York, was at Lisbon, leaky.

The Susan G. Owens, ashore near Cuxhaven, had got off.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Nov. 1, S. G. Troop, at Belfast.

Arrived from New-York—Adria, at Newport; Elizabeth, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Baltimore—Flora McDonald, at Gibraltar.

MEM.—The Nimrod, from Shanghai for Amoy, had put back

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 35 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

Portrait from Life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

PEREGO'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

IRVING HALL.

THE DISTINGUISHED
IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,
Mr. MASON JONES,
will deliver his
FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
his theme being
GARIBALDI
AND
THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.

LADIES' HOME UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, Lexington-av., corner of 51st-st., New-York.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public and the friends of "The Home," that its direction and management have been assumed by the United States authorities, and that they have been appointed by the medical officer in charge a Committee of Finance, with authority individually and collectively to receive donations for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Hospital. All contributions or donations confided to their care will be faithfully and strictly dispensed among the sick and wounded of the institution.

Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT, No. 1 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL, No. 36 —-st.

One or more of the above-named ladies will attend daily at the Hospital.

N. B.—The American Express Company generously deliver all articles free of charge.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, from a carriage in passing up 4th-av., from 9th-st. to Gramercy Park, (20th-st.,) or in East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, a BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, marked "J. B., New-York," containing one camel's hair and two blanket shawls, two of them of marked pattern, besides several smaller articles, of little value except to the owner, among them a Bible much prized. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or proportionably for any part of it, on application at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 78, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	

In addition to the above, there were distributed 25 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 22,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.